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SIXPENCE.

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AFTER THE DAY'S WORK IN FLANDERS: THE PASSING OF THE RED CROSS—BRITISH AMBULANCE-CARS
ON THEIR WAY FROM THE FIELD-HOSPITALS TO BOULOGNE.

This long-drawn-out procession of British motor-ambulance-cars is one of the sights but too sadly familiar day by day along the tree-fringed highways that lead across the Franco-Belgian frontier from the trenches in the district round Ypres and Neuve Chapelle to the advanced base-hospital and clearing-house for the wounded, just within the French frontier, and thence to Boulogne, where is the main British base-hospital, and whence the hospital-ships leave for England. The picture of the swiftly moving, smoothly, almost silently running grey-bodied cars, each carrying its four stricken occupants

on their stretchers, with grey canvas hoods badged with the staring red Geneva cross in its white circle, tells its own tale with sufficient completeness. "One of the most remarkable features in connection with the work of the British Army in the field," says a special correspondent of the "Times," "is our ambulance and hospital work. It is admittedly far in advance of anything that has ever been done in this way before. . . . None of these hard-wrought Red Cross men could be other than a gentle, kindly man. You can see they are by watching them at their work."

FACSIMILE DRAWING BY FREDRIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.

WE are now well into the twelfth month of the war, and the end is, or at least seems to be, as far off as ever. It is true that the Kaiser, failing to earn a reputation as a soldier, has set up as a seer by predicting at a military ceremony in Berlin, "amid the cheers of officers and men"—according to a diplomatist of a neutral country who brought the news to Paris—that "there would be no winter campaign, and the war would be over in October." Nay, more, he swore that it would be so, which was pretty hard swearing; while the Crown Prince was said to have equally committed himself to the assurance, that the French lines in the Argonne would be pierced by Aug. 4—the anniversary of the outbreak of war.

It was written of the Emperor Frederick by his bosom friend and biographer, Gustav Freytag the novelist, who was attached to his headquarters during the French war, that no one would wrong the memory of the dear deceased who should say that he had acquired the reputation of being a great General without being a good soldier; and the same remark certainly still more applies to his grandson, the present Crown Prince. The accounts are confusing, but it is stated that the initial effort of the Kaiser's heir to make good his prophetic word cost him very dear—some 10,000 men.

His grandsire—the Crown Prince *par excellence*, as the present Kaiser once called his father—would have as little thought of trying to jump over the moon as of initiating a military movement without the assent of his Chief of the Staff, Count Blumenthal; and, indeed, on one occasion the General, on being told of a certain manoeuvre, somewhat testily exclaimed, "Who did that? It wasn't my order." The truth is that, both in '66 and '70, the Royal Princes commanding armies—with the exception, perhaps, of the "Red Prince," the only capable soldier among them—were mere figureheads and cyphers who did nothing without consulting their Staff Chiefs. The old King himself even never issued any order without first assuring himself of the approval of Moltke.

Apart from the serious setbacks suffered by the Crown Prince in the Argonne, and the fluctuation of war-fortune along the French line, there has been little doing on the British sector—but what is wrong with "section" as a better word?—of the Allied front, which has caused the critical wisecracks to explain that our soldiers are simply lying low for the present and gathering themselves either for a formidable "push and go" of their own, or to fend off the fresh "thrust" which the Germans are preparing to deliver when reinforced in the west by troops which they hope soon will be spared from the east.

Undoubtedly, at least it does look as if things were going favourably for them over against the various Russian armies, and the most competent of our critics are prepared to hear, though not with complacency, that by Aug. 4—the date fixed by the Crown Prince for the penetration of the French lines in the Argonne—the Germans have got possession of Warsaw, which would be in the nature of a most serious disaster, and one that would sterilise the aggressive and forward action of Russia for some considerable time to come.

It cannot be denied, however, that the Grand Duke is conducting the retirement of his armies with consummate skill. Once, at an evening reception in Berlin, someone drew the attention of Moltke to a magazine writer who had compared him, after the manner of Plutarch, to all the world's greatest commanders—Alexander, Caesar, Hannibal, Turenne, Marlborough, Frederick, and Napoleon, etc. "No," said the great "battle thinker," with a smile of self-complacent pride, "I have no right to be compared to such great commanders, for I have never in all my life had to conduct a retreat"—at once the most honourable and difficult operation of war, as the Duke of Wellington himself well knew. The hero of a hundred fights who never lost an English gun, the Duke nevertheless knew—none better—what it was to conduct a retreat, from Burgos and other places, and even to withdraw behind the lines of Torres Vedras, till his opportunity again came for making another thrust.

No wonder that the Tsar, who has throughout the war been a pretty frequent visitor to the front, thought right to issue a solemn rescript declaring that "the enemy must be crushed," and that all the "exhaustible strength" of Russia must be put forth—a declaration which found its correlative in Lord Curzon's admission that there was no use concealing the fact that the situation was one of grave anxiety, and that it was "not unfair to speak of Great Britain as being in grave peril." The peril does not arise from such minor incidents as attempted air-bombing or the sinking of several of our merchantmen—which is far more than offset by the return of Lord Fisher to activity as the Chief of a Committee of Inventions—but from the general situation as shaped, among other things, by the passive resistance to which Russia is apparently being reduced and the increasing difficulty of our own Dardanelles job—difficult but not impossible, as is proved by the brilliant results of the four days' fighting detailed in Sir Ian Hamilton's latest despatch.

It is, of course, all to the credit of the Russians that they have achieved several naval successes in the Baltic—destroying a cruiser, ramming a submarine, and even sinking a pre-Dreadnought of the *Deutschland* class; but one of the inexplicable features of the war is the apparent passivity, or quiescence, or helplessness—call it what you will—of the Black Sea Fleet, which has been doing little or nothing to co-operate with the Allies from the Bosphorus side. Ten years ago, to a week, when Russia was still suffering from the after-effects of the Manchurian campaign, and even domestic revolution was raising its head, the battle-ships of the Black Sea Fleet gave a very good account of themselves by bombarding one another at Sebastopol and other places. Why they do not now combine to blow the remnants of the Turkish Navy to the bottom of the sea and blast their way through the Bosphorus, so as to join hands with the Allies in the Sea of Marmora, is somewhat of a puzzle, *n'est-ce pas*?

LONDON: JULY 6, 1915.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLES.

(See Illustrations on Page 41.)

THE present war may be very aptly described as a war of mechanics rather than of men, and amongst the mechanical contrivances the prolific use of which justifies this definition the machine-gun takes a leading part. Whilst the capability of this weapon as a man-killing device has never been in doubt, the weight and consequent immobility of the existing models materially reduce their value when employed by an attacking force of infantry. The extraordinary efficiency of the best machine-guns, when suitably mounted, has encouraged inventors to investigate the possibilities of a lighter form to be easily carried, and operated when necessary, by one man.

Amongst the best weapons of this type now in use may be placed the Lewis Automatic Machine-gun (which is largely used in the British and Belgian trenches, and with which the aeroplanes of these two forces are armed) and the Hotchkiss "mitrailleuse portative" used by our French Allies. Both these arms may be termed automatic rifles, in that they are light enough to be moved by one man; though the Lewis—which, complete with its tripod, weighs slightly less than thirty pounds—is the lighter of the two, and can be fired from the shoulder by a powerful man without the support of a tripod or other barrel-rest.

The mechanism of both these guns is operated by a portion of the propelling gas and not by the recoil, as in some other makes; and, although these two models vary in detail, as will be explained later, the broad principle employed is the same, and is as follows—

A detachable magazine (A) loaded with a number of cartridges (forty-seven in the case of the Lewis) is attached to a suitable fixing on the barrel near its after end, the first cartridge being fed from the magazine into the firing-chamber (B) by the first forward movement of the firing-pin, which is, however, arrested before the striker (D) reaches the cartridge unless the trigger (C) is held back. When the trigger (C) is pressed, the striker (D), carried forward by the mainspring (K), explodes the cartridge in position in the firing-chamber (B). Before the bullet leaves the barrel, under the influence of the gas-pressure, it uncovers a hole (E) connecting the barrel with a cylinder (G) below, lying parallel with it, and a portion of the gas passes into the lower cylinder (G), driving back the piston (H), and, with it, the rod (J) against the pressure of the mainspring (K). This movement of the rod (J) re-cocks the gun, throws out the exploded cartridge-case, and during the early stage of its return journey, under the mainspring's influence, transfers a live cartridge from the magazine to the chamber.

If the gunner lets go of the trigger the firing ceases, and the gun remains cocked until the trigger is again pressed; if, however, he keeps a continuous pressure on the trigger, the weapon continues to fire until all the cartridges in the magazine are exhausted, the rate of continuous fire being as high as 440 rounds per minute in the case of the Lewis gun, including the interval occupied by replacing empty magazines with loaded ones.

The dissipation of the intense heat developed by the almost continuous combustion of explosive charges in the barrel of the machine-gun presents a somewhat difficult problem, and failure to accomplish this efficiently causes the barrel to become red-hot and prematurely to explode the incoming cartridge. The barrels of the Lewis and the Hotchkiss guns are both cooled by means of ribs (L) which radiate the heat into the atmosphere, those of the Lewis being placed longitudinally and contained in a steel casing (M), through which cool air is drawn by the "exhausting" effect of the powder blast in the muzzle end of the casing, in the same way that the air is drawn through the fire-box of a locomotive by the blast of the exhaust steam in the chimney.

It is the practice in the case of the Hotchkiss gun to carry spare barrels, so that the hot one can be detached

and replaced by a cool one before it reaches a dangerous temperature; the air-blast scheme on the Lewis gun, however, keeps it so cool that this never becomes necessary.

The recoil on the Lewis gun is absorbed—or rather, counter-balanced—in a very simple and ingenious manner, the gas from the discharge being directed by means of a cone (P), attached to the muzzle of the barrel proper, on to the inner surface of the casing (N), so that the friction between the gas and the metal casing tends to carry the gun forward with the stream of gas, and so counter-balances the force of the recoil acting in the opposite direction. The mainspring (K) of the Hotchkiss gun takes the form of an ordinary coil-spring acting in compression situated in the cylinder (G) underneath the barrel; whilst the same unit in the Lewis is a spring of the type used for the mainspring of a watch, but naturally of a much greater power. This spring is coiled up in a circular case (O) attached to the gun just in front of the trigger, in a position sufficiently far from the barrel to be unaffected by the heat, and, consequently, in no danger of losing its temper from overheating. The Hotchkiss mainspring acts directly on the piston rod, which it surrounds; whilst the Lewis is coupled to its rod by a rack and pinion.

The magazine of the Lewis gun is circular in shape, the forty-seven cartridges with which it is loaded lying radially in two layers with their bullets pointing towards the centre.

The complete cycle of operations in the Lewis gun is as follows: The explosion of the cartridge in the chamber causes a gas-pressure, by way of the hole (E), on the piston (H). This pressure drives back the piston and its rod (J), and winds up the mainspring (K) by means of the rack and pinion shown. In its backward course the piston-rod carries with it the bolt (Q), which, when in the firing position, holds the cartridge in the chamber. The bolt (Q) at the moment of firing is firmly locked against the base of the cartridge, but it is caused to make a partial revolution under the influence of the backward motion of the piston-rod, by the engagement of the post carrying the striker with a cam-slot in the bolt (Q). This partial revolution disengages the blocks on the bolt (Q) from corresponding blocks in the fixed part of the gun body, and leaves the bolt free to travel backwards with the piston-rod, and, by means of the extractors fitted in the sides of the bolt, to draw the empty cartridge-case out of the chamber until the ejector, by striking it on the left-hand side, can throw it out through the slot in the right-hand side of the action. The ejector is a flat bar curved towards the bolt at both ends, lying alongside of the latter in such a position that the bolt, on its passage backwards, strikes the after end of the ejector, and, in so doing, throws its front end forward until it strikes the case and so ejects it.

When the piston-rod reaches its extreme backward position the bullet has left the barrel and the gas-pressure on the piston is relieved; the mainspring therefore comes into action and the rod travels forward, carrying with it the bolt (Q), the front end of which engages with the after end of a cartridge dropped from the magazine above and carries it forward into the chamber. The bolt, having arrived at its forward position in contact with the cartridge now in the chamber, the piston-rod (and with it the striker and post) still travels forward, and, by the action of the cam-slot in the bolt (Q), causes the latter to be partially revolved, and, consequently, securely locked before the striker reaches and explodes the cartridge, which it does at the forward end of its stroke, starting the cycle of operations over again.

The Lewis gun is designed in such a manner that the only tool necessary to dismantle it completely is an ordinary service cartridge, the point of whose bullet is used to disconnect every portion of the mechanism; and this operation is such a simple matter that the gun can be dismantled, and any small damaged part replaced, well inside five minutes. The weapon takes the service ammunition, and its range is similar to that of the service rifle. When used on a fixed mount, the butt stock may be removed and a "spade handle" substituted.

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Forty-Six (from January 2 to June 26, 1915) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had. Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE ROYAL CHARITY MATINÉE, AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THE grand matinee of the season came off at His Majesty's last Monday with all possible éclat. The King and Queen were present, actresses representing every theatre in London sold programmes, and a star-cast performance of "Henry VIII." made the occasion memorable in stage-history. The theatrical profession has been lavish of its services to any number of charitable causes during this war-time, so that its generosity only met with a proper recompense in the bumper house which assembled in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. Long before the royal party had arrived and the Queen received her bouquet, the amateur programme-sellers were busy at their work of winning additions to the fund, among them Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Edyth Goodall, Miss Lettice Fairfax, Miss Helen Haye, Miss Isabel Elsom, Miss Doris Lytton, and Miss Lydia Bilbrooke. The cast was one we can hardly hope to see the like of again. Supporting the Wolsey of Sir Herbert Tree was a Cardinal Campeius represented by Mr. H. B. Irving, who wore his father's famous Wolsey robes. Mr. Arthur Boucher and Miss Violet Vanbrugh resumed their rôles of King Henry and Queen Katherine; and Miss Laura Cowie got back home from America in time to reappear as Anne Bullen. A better Buckingham could not have been wished for than Mr. Lewis Waller's; Mr. Ainley was content to figure as Surrey; and Mr. Gerald du Maurier as the gallant Lord Sands. Mr. George Grossmith made merry as the Jester; Lady Tree provoked no less laughter as the Old Lady; while among the playgoers who got pleasure from merely walking on were Mr. H. V. Esmond, Mr. Gerald Lawrence, Mr. Dawson Milward, and Miss Lilian Braithwaite. Mr. Edward German had enlarged his score, and conducted the orchestra. Among the singing ladies was Miss Ada Crossley. In fact, those responsible had provided a feast worthy of the gods, and it was enjoyed as such, despite the heat.

FIGHTING ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: A CLIMB TO VICTORY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS PRICE, OUR SPECIAL WAR-ARTIST IN ITALY.



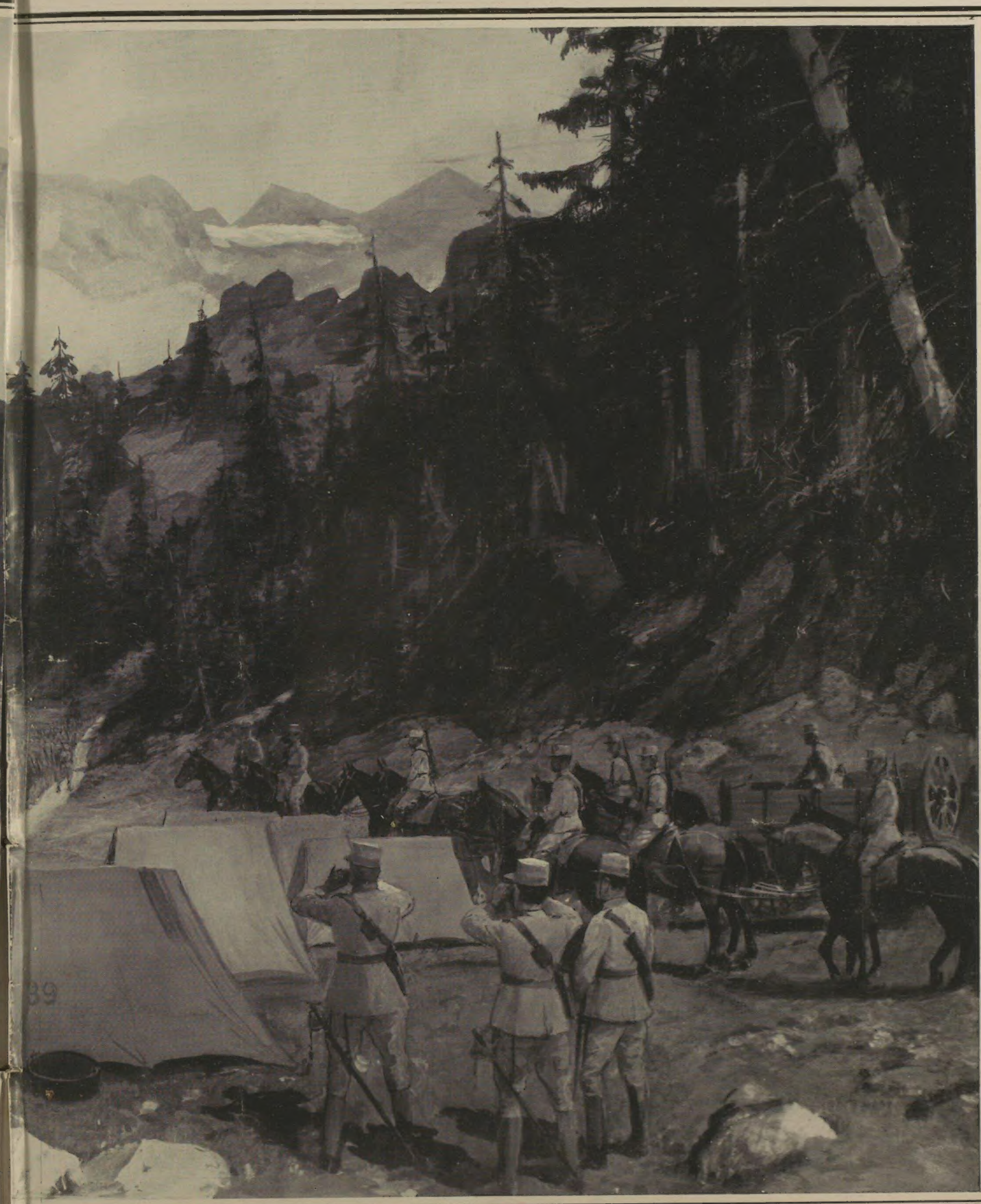
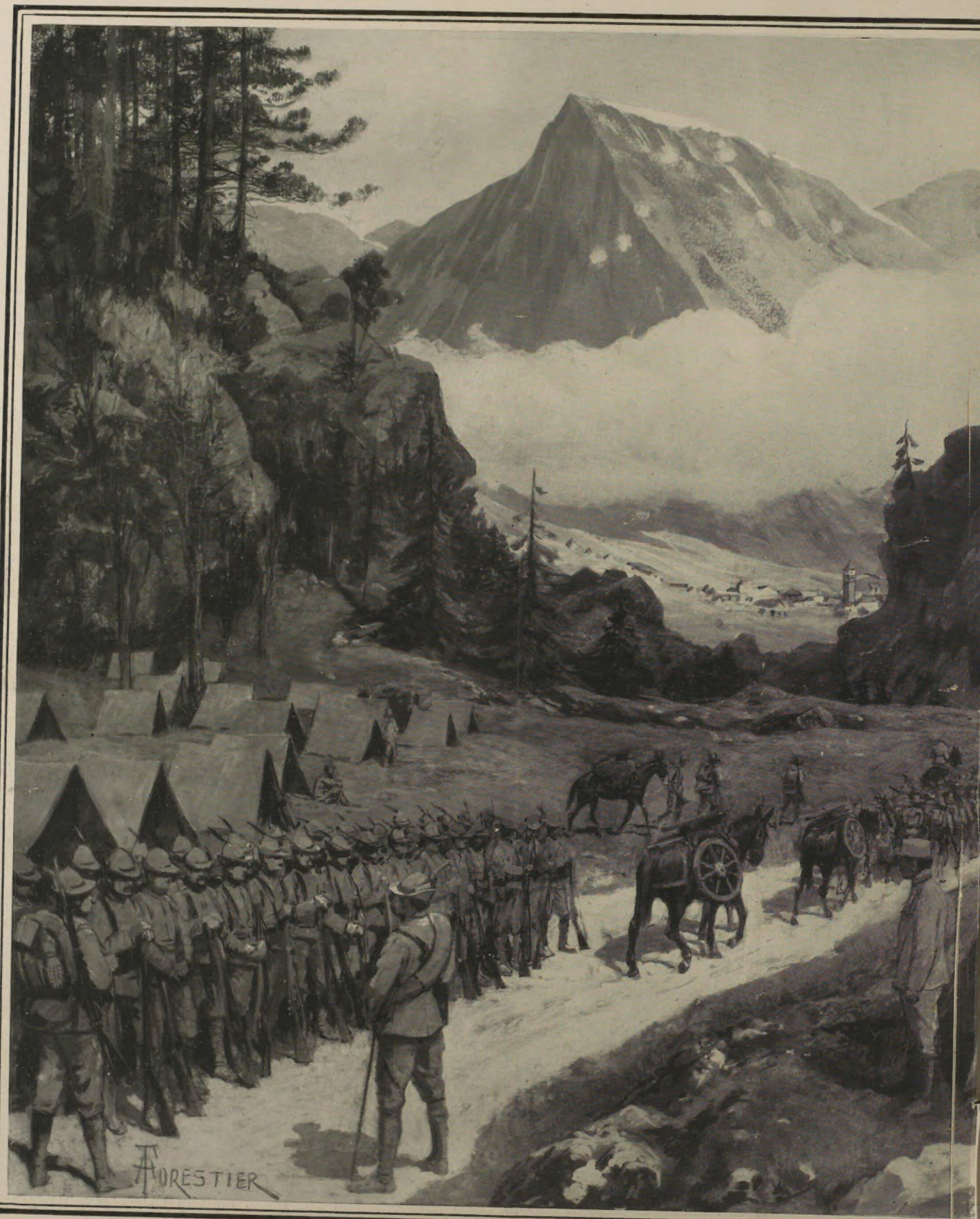
BAREFOOTED: THE ALPINI SCALING MONTE NERO TO SURPRISE THE AUSTRIANS ON THE SUMMIT AT DAYBREAK.

Italy expected to hear great things of her Alpine troops, and she has not been disappointed. Alike from the Trentino and from the Isonzo frontier have come thrilling tales of the Alpini's intrepidity and heroism. At the Pass of the Tonale, a battalion of Alpini scaled the precipitous heights by chamois-tracks, and carried an apparently unassailable Austrian position with the bayonet. Near by, on another occasion, a patrol of six Alpini held back six hundred Austrians for three days and nights, until reinforced. Elsewhere a party let themselves down by ropes close to an Austrian post, and then rushed the place. But the storming of the summit of Monte Nero, on the left bank of the Isonzo, by the Alpini, barefooted, before daybreak, one June morning, surpasses everything else. On its western side, Monte Nero rises an almost sheer cliff, 9000 feet

high. Considering himself safe on that side, the Austrian commander of the garrison only fortified the other, where the ascent was sloping. At 3 a.m. an Alpini battalion started to scale the heights. "No boots" was the order; nor knapsacks. Officers and soldiers tied their boots by the laces to their belts behind. Some wore socks to protect their feet, others wrapped bandages round them. Only rifles, bayonets, and ammunition-pouches were taken. The troops climbed swiftly and surefootedly, and, as the sun was rising, they gained the summit. Not a sound had been heard by the Austrian sentries on the ridge. Not a man of the Alpini had fallen out. They dashed at the enemy instantly and completely surprised them. The resistance offered was brief, and 600 Austrians surrendered at discretion.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WAR AMONG ALPINE PEAKS AND PRECIPICES: ITALIAN TROOPS ON THEIR GREAT MARCH TO MONTE NERO.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS PRICE, OUR SPECIAL WAR-ARTIST IN ITALY.



IN THE REGION WHERE A BATTALION OF ALPINI DESCENDED A PRECIPICE ON ROPES AND

"My sketch," writes Mr. Julius Price, "conveys only a faint idea of the difficulties which have to be contended with in this mountainous region, where Nature appears to have combined with the Austrians in forming an immense barrier to oppose the advance of the Italian Army towards the plains on the northern slope of the Carnian Alps. Here and there one finds level spots such as I have shown, and of which advantage is generally taken for camping purposes, but the character of the entire country presents natural difficulties, which will require all the daring of the Italians to overcome. Artillery is concealed on the wooded heights, which at first sight appear almost inaccessible, and reconnaissance by aeroplane is quite out of the question. The tents I show in my sketch are invariably carried by the Italian troops. They shelter four men each, and are in four separate parts, one portion being carried by each of the four men who occupy it. They strike me as being extremely practical and not in the least cumbersome." The peak in the background towards the left is Monte Nero, and below

DECIMATED AN AUSTRIAN FORCE: THE ITALIAN ADVANCE IN FRIULI, NEAR DRISNIZZA.

it are seen Italian shells bursting on Austrian positions on the mountain. There is a slight fall of snow showing on the topmost ridge. Lower down clouds are seen drifting through the valley: An Italian official communiqué of June 17 said: "Additional reports bring into the strongest relief the daring of the enterprise accomplished at dawn yesterday in the Monte Nero zone in the face of very great difficulties of terrain against dominating positions, and under an intense hostile bombardment. We have taken up to the present 600 prisoners, including 30 officers, and we have also captured very many rifles and 2 machine-guns." In the first advance on Monte Nero the Italians gained possession of an Austrian fort through a daring exploit on the part of the Alpini. The Austrians made a sortie, but the 1st Battalion of Alpini descended a precipice by ropes, fell upon the enemy and decimated them, taking several hundred prisoners. The Alpini continued the advance on Monte Nero. Eventually the Italians were able to place guns in position on the mountain.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHANCELLOR, LANGFIER, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOT AND FRY, B. RESFORD, WHITELAY, WESTON, AND BIRKETT.

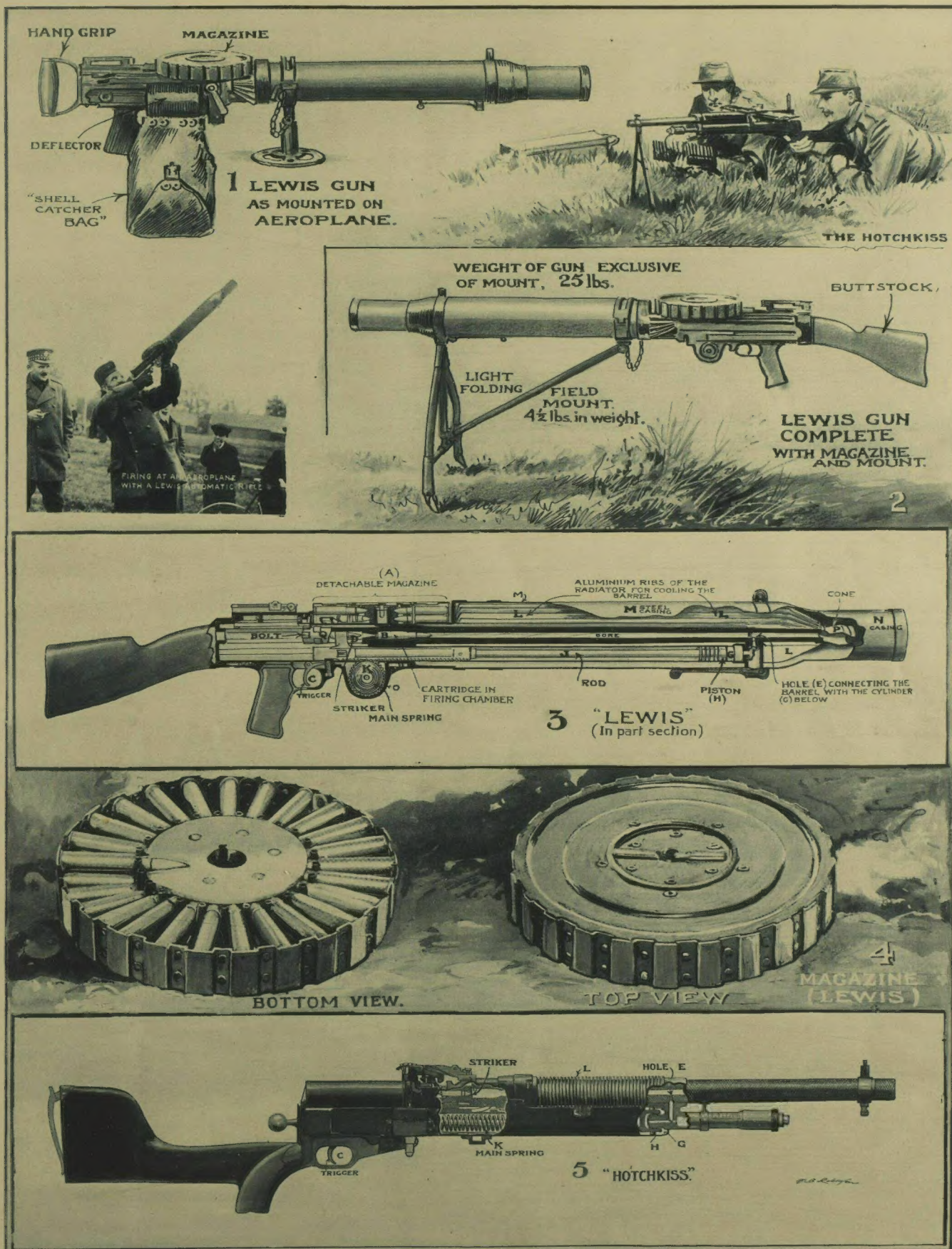


Lieut. Denys Brinckman was the son of Major R. Brinckman, late of the same regiment, the Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Edward Graham Mylne was the eldest son of the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, Rector of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, formerly Bishop of Bombay. Capt. John Francis was the great-grandson of John Francis, the first man given a commission as Lieutenant in the Volunteer movement of 1803. Capt. Robert Edgar Forrester was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India in 1905, and served with distinction in the South African War. Capt. the Hon. Claude H. M. Meysey-Thompson was the son and heir of Lord Knarborough.

Capt. the Hon. Ernest W. M. Molyneux Brabazon, D.S.O., was the youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Meath. He won his D.S.O. in December, and was in the same list as his eldest brother, Lord Ardee, of the Irish Guards. Lieut. F. R. Thackeray was mentioned in despatches in February, and awarded the Military Cross. Lieut. Robert Patrick Haldane was the eldest son of Sir William Haldane, Crown Agent for Scotland, of 55, Melville Street, Edinburgh, and nephew of Lord Haldane. Lieut. Alan Edward Guy Hulton was the second Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to fall in the war.

A "ONE-MAN" MACHINE-GUN: THE AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE.

(By COURTESY OF HOTCHKISS AND CO. AND THE LEWIS AUTOMATIC GUN MANUFACTURERS.)



WEAPONS THAT FIRE HUNDREDS OF ROUNDS A MINUTE, AND CAN BE USED BY ONE MAN: TWO TYPES OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE—THE LEWIS AND THE HOTCHKISS.

The machine-gun proper, whose vital importance in the present war has been lately emphasised, is used for the most part for defensive purposes. The machine-rifle is a lighter and more portable weapon, which a strong man can even fire from the shoulder. Consequently it can be used, not only for defence, but for attack. It is especially useful in trench-warfare, and in close-range fighting. Its mechanism and use are fully

described in an article on another page, dealing with two of the best weapons of this type, the Lewis Automatic Machine-Gun, and the Hotchkiss "mitrailleuse portable," which is used by the French Army. These two models, illustrated above, act on the same general principles, though they vary in details of mechanism. The Lewis machine-gun attains a rate of continuous fire of as many as 440 rounds a minute.

German Morale: Revelations from an Enemy Officer's Note-Book.

A Translation from an Article in our Famous Contemporary, "L'Illustration," of Paris.

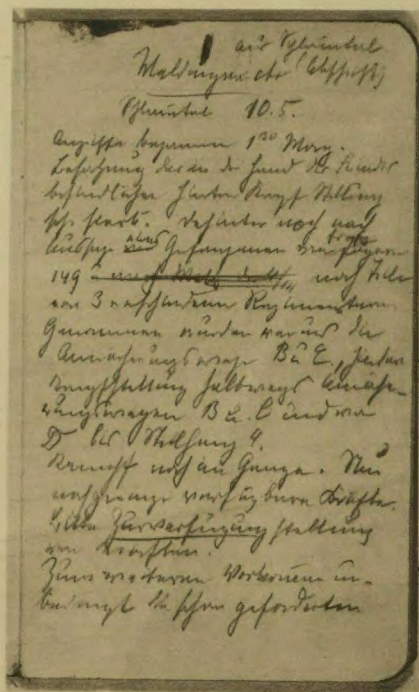
AMONG the four or five thousand German dead strewn on the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette after our troops had retaken that place was the body of an officer of the 111th Regiment of Infantry, Captain Sievert, commander of the 1st Battalion. It was searched, and in his wallet was found the note-book which, as commander of a unit, it was his duty to keep. When translated, this collection of documents gave an insight into the other side, so to speak, of our victory at this point. The official reports issued by General Headquarters have related the magnificent way our soldiers made us masters of this important position. The note-book of Captain Sievert shows us how it was defended. A comparison of the two narratives is very comforting to us.

Thanks to the courtesy of the General Staff, we are able to publish photographs of some pages of this book which will verify the authenticity of the passages translated in the daily papers. We have had the original document in our possession. It is an ordinary ruled copy-book in a black moleskin cover, such as may be bought at any bazaar—genuine German trash. A label stuck in the corner of the cover simply bears the word "Tagbuch" (Journal) in the Captain's writing. It is a kind of scribbling diary kept hour by hour, in which personal impressions are mixed up, separated only by a paragraph, with copies of notes sent to his superiors, appeals for reinforcements, information upon the situation, minutes of reports, and so on.

Here, for instance, is the translation of the first page, the facsimile of which we print. It commences, under the date May 10—the day after our attack was launched—with notes which seem to have been made to help the memory. "The attacks," writes the commander of the 1st Battalion of the 111th Infantry Regiment, "began on 1st May. The force holding the enemy positions is very strong, and behind it, according to statements of prisoners, there are also fractions of three regiments in support. We have been able to take the roads of approach B and E, half-way behind B and C. We have also been able to take D, as far as position E." (N.B.—These letters evidently refer to a map of the position.)

The continuation appears to be a service note: "The action continues. I have only some very reduced forces at my disposal. Please send me reinforcements at once. To be able to advance further, it is absolutely necessary that the reinforcements asked for be sent in large numbers. We are in want of flare pistols. The Chasseurs of the 13th did not bring any." This service note ends on page 2 with the words: "Not yet possible to say what our losses are." Then on the same page comes a list of the forces under Captain Sievert's command: "1st Com-

pany of 111th Regiment—4 non-commissioned officers, 25 men. 2nd Company of 111th Regiment—1 Stellvertreter officer, 80 non-commissioned officers and men. 3rd Company of 111th Regiment—1 Stellvertreter officer, 87 non-commissioned officers and men. 4th Company of 111th Regiment—1 second lieutenant,



A DEAD GERMAN OFFICER'S NOTES DURING ACTION: THE FIRST PAGE OF CAPTAIN SIEVERT'S NOTE-BOOK.

80 men. Total effectives of the battalion—1 officer, 2 Stellvertreter officers, 272 non-commissioned officers and men." Having given this list, the Captain becomes pressing: "Once again I ask most urgently to be relieved, as I have no more than a third of my forces left."

On the following page (3) he gives the losses sustained by the "Chasseurs 13": "1 May—6 killed, 18 wounded, 16 missing; total, 40. 2 May—19 killed, 1 officer, 1 missing, and 35 wounded; total, 56.

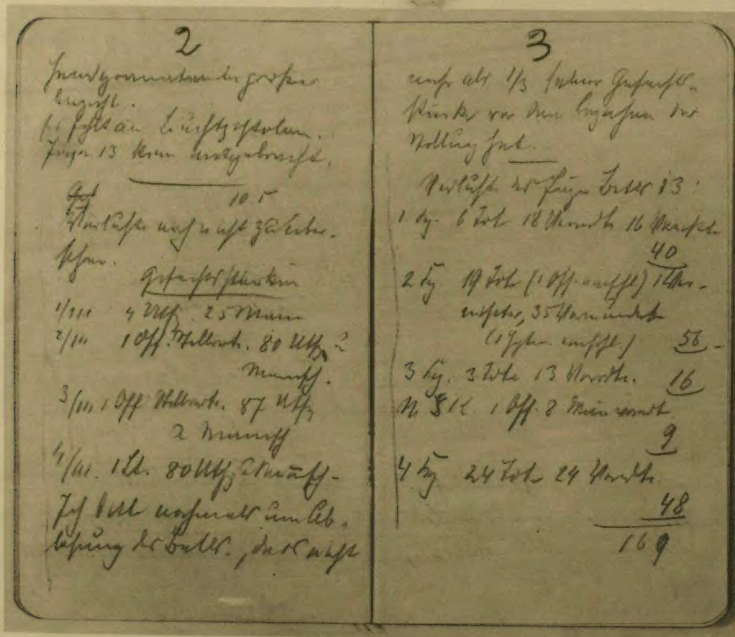
3 May—3 killed, 13 wounded; total, 16. Night of the 3rd-4th—1 officer, 8 wounded; total, 9. 4 May—24 killed and 24 wounded; total, 48."

On the following day, May 11, the Captain has not yet received anything. At 3.30 he notes: "I report to the regiment that it is impossible for me to carry out to-day the night operations in conjunction with the 2nd Battalion of the 111th and the 13th Battalion of Chasseurs, because its success is not assured owing to want of the indispensable material. I had asked for a large number of hand-grenades, ribbed, and with percussion-fuse. I only received 120

projectiles in all for the two sectors." Under these conditions he has lost all confidence in success: "In the unanimous opinion of the subalterns, success is altogether improbable. The enemy is very abundantly supplied with hand-grenades. It is owing to this that our movement has been stopped and we have been slightly pushed back at certain points. Moreover, hostile artillery is bombarding us to-day without ceasing, and is causing us losses." Finally, on the evening of the 11th, the battalion is relieved. On the 18th, in the evening, it returns to the trenches. A life of terror begins again for its commander. This time he does not know where to go. The orders given him are incomplete or inaccurate: "3.30—I ask what sector we are to relieve. Reply: 'The one on the right—that is, the one we know already.' I ask if the battalion must at once continue its march towards Souchez as far as the ravine. Reply is in the affirmative. I start on the way with Boger at 8.15. We go along the stream. The route is not a desirable one. Shells not only pass over our heads, but also in the neighbourhood. We reach Souchez bathed in perspiration. Indescribable spectacle! An appalling heap of ruins. The road is strewn with shell fragments. The Staff Officers of the 11th Infantry Regiment of Reserve are in a cellar. Souchez has been completely destroyed by artillery. Someone has confused the north with the south; we are not to go to the northern slope, but to the southern slope, of the Lorette height, to relieve—or rather, reinforce—a battalion. So we are not going into the Souchez Ravine. We are only given very superficial information about the sector which we are to relieve. To all our questions, the answer is, 'I don't know, there is no communication.'"

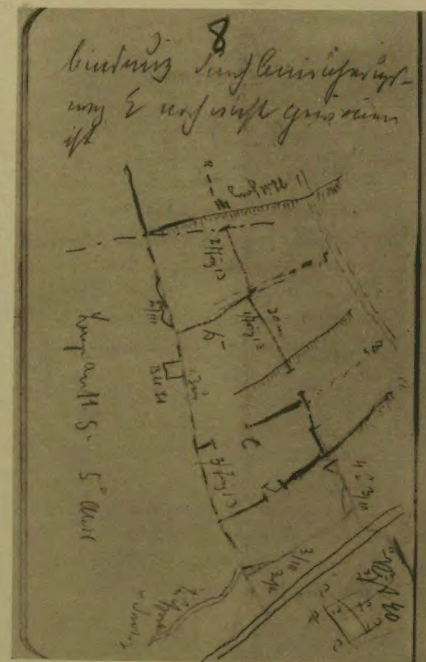
Finally, the battalion reached its post after great difficulties under shell fire. On arrival, Captain Sievert notes that "the morale is very low." Page 8, reproduced here, refers to this phase of the action. It reads: "It is necessary to replace the section by way of Ablain (the sketch shows the road). Here are the roads of approach not yet taken." Then he gives the sketch—impossible to understand unless one knows the terrain in all its details—which is followed, on page 9, by these last lines in the same steady writing, although they show an ever-increasing agitation and impatience: "19 May, 7.15—Last night at ten o'clock I sent a report on the situation. This situation is fearful, 'desperate' (the Captain uses the word). 'There is nothing to eat. To get to the field-kitchens and return takes three hours along a road exposed to the fire of the French artillery. The men are exhausted.' The commander asks to be relieved. In vain!

(Continued on Page 60.)



SHOWING ON THE LEFT (PAGE 2) THE FORCES AT HIS DISPOSAL AND ON THE RIGHT (PAGE 3) HIS LOSSES: TWO PAGES FROM CAPTAIN SIEVERT'S NOTE-BOOK.

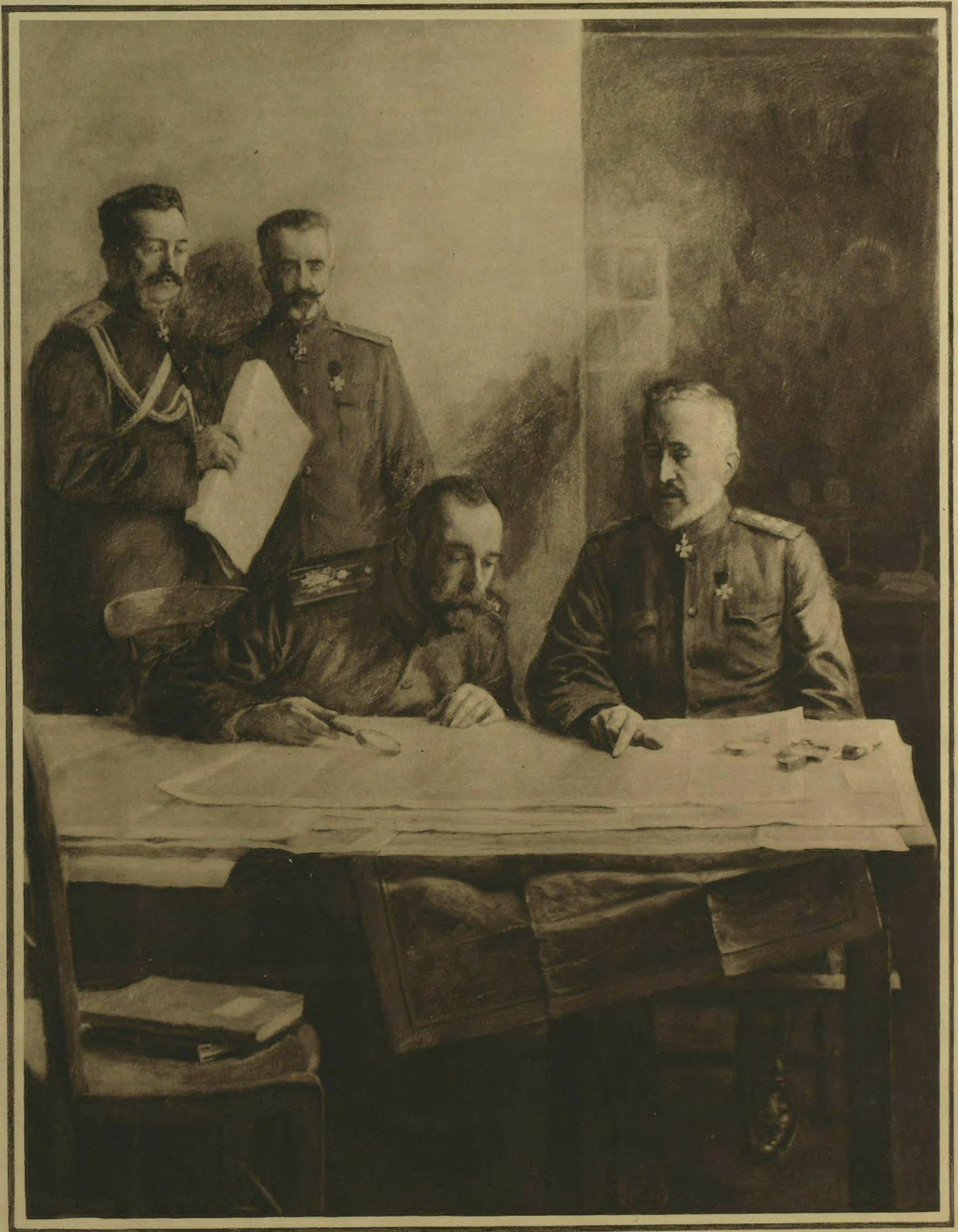
The pages of the note-book here reproduced are given in reduced facsimile.



SENT WITH A VAIN APPEAL FOR REINFORCEMENTS: CAPTAIN SIEVERT'S SKETCH SHOWING HOW THEY SHOULD COME BY WAY OF ABLAIN.

PLANNING THE VICTORY TO COME: THE TSAR AT THE FRONT.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



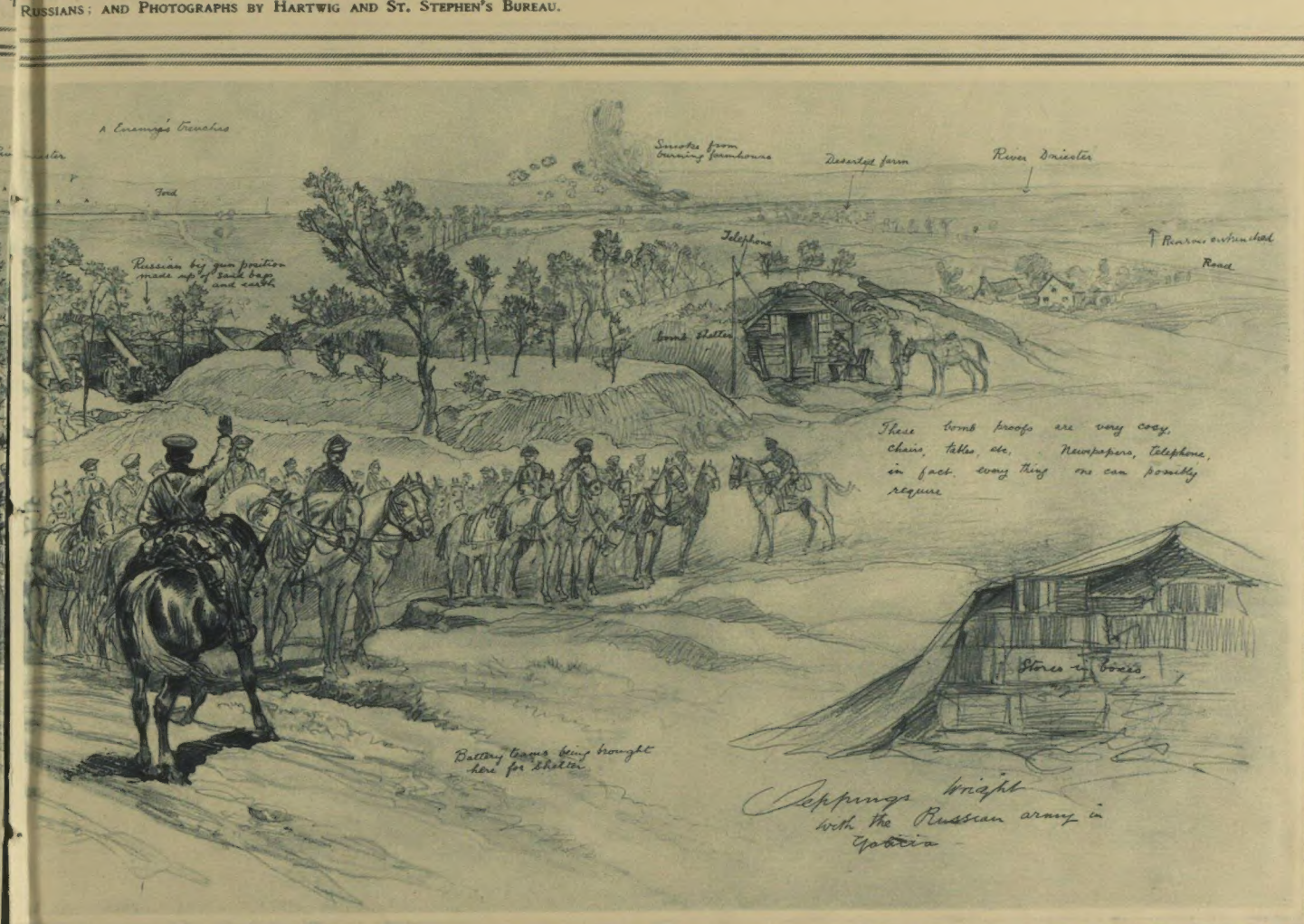
AT THE GENERALISSIMO'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD: THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, WITH THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The chief interest of the war undoubtedly centres at the moment in the very important battles which our gallant ally Russia is waging with the Germans and the Austrians. Matters have gone somewhat ill in the Eastern campaign for a while; but that Russia will end triumphant none can doubt, knowing her limitless resources in men and the skill of her leaders. Her determination is ever evident. Witness the words of her Emperor the other day: "I derive from . . . national unanimity the unshakable assurance of a brilliant future. A prolonged war calls for ever fresh efforts, but, surmounting growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in

war, let us strengthen in our hearts the resolution to carry on the struggle, with the help of God, to the complete triumph of the Russian arms. The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible." Further, the Grand Duke Nicholas has said: "The Russian Army, like the armies of the Allies, draws its strength from the principles for which it fights, and from the certainty of final victory." Meantime, General Sukhomlinoff, the Minister of War, has resigned, after having done excellent work which earned him the name, "the Russian Kitchener." He is succeeded by General Polivanoff.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE MACKENSEN THRUST IN GALICIA: THE RUSSIAN REAR GUARD ON THE DNIESTER LINE; AND PREVIOUS INCIDENTS.

A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR ARTIST WITH 7 PHYSICIANS: AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARTWIG AND ST. STEPHEN'S BUREAU



MAKING THE GERMANS PAY HEAVILY FOR THEIR ADVANCE: THE RUSSIAN REAR-GUARD HOLDING THE ENEMY BACK ON THE DNIESTER LINE.



HACKING THROUGH WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES: AN AUSTRIAN 42-CM. HEAVY HOWITZER
BOMBARDING TARNOW.



TAKING POSSESSION OF A BARREN CONQUEST: ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN COLUMNS MARCHING
INTO PRZEMYSL



EVACUATED TO SUIT THE GRAND DUKE'S STRATEGY: PART OF THE ENTRENCHED
POSITION PREPARED BY THE RUSSIANS NEAR TARNOW



GERMAN PREPAREDNESS: FORWARDING SUPPLIES IN GALICIA ALONG A TEMPORARY
LIGHT RAILWAY, WITH HORSES AS "ENGINES."

In Eastern Galicia the Russians have vigorously disputed the Dniester line to the south-east of Warsaw, fighting a succession of continuous rear-guard battles, one of which is seen in progress in the upper main illustration. The river valley is visible in the middle-distance and background. The eastern bank of the Dniester is intersected by numerous tributaries, which flow nearly parallel to one another until they join the main stream, with intervening hills, woods, and morasses. These present not only serious impediments to rapid movement on the part of the Germans, but also afford the Russian rear-guard troops defensive positions, which they are making the most of, rendering the enemy's attacks difficult, toilsome, and wearing, and costly in men and ammunition. The left-hand illustration below shows an Austrian heavy howitzer in action before Tarnow in the first week of May, when the present campaign was begun by the Austrians, in conjunction with Marshal von Mackensen's German army, suddenly making a forward thrust in overpowering numbers, which obliged the

Russians to fall back. The howitzer is seen being fired by electric wire from the rear. The artilleryman second from the right, and partly facing the reader, is firing it with a firing-key he holds in his hand. In the second illustration from the left, Austrian troops are seen entering Przemyśl, after the evacuation of the ruins of the battered fortress by the Russians on June 3. The third shows a section of the Russian entrenched lines near Tarnów, which the unexpectedly rapid advance of the Austro-German armies in May compelled the Russians to withdraw from without making the prolonged stand intended. In the right-hand illustration we see one of the tramways, or light-railways, laid down by the Germans as they advanced into Galicia beyond the network of their own strategical main lines, to bring up supplies for the marching columns. The Germans owe the successes they have obtained in the war largely to the mobility afforded by their system of military railways.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

FROM THE TURKISH SIDE: EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DEFENCE OF THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIOLI.

COPYRIGHT BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



BURST INTO ONLY A FEW PIECES: FRAGMENTS OF A SHELL FROM THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH."



RELICS OF BOMBARDMENTS BY OUR WAR-SHIPS AND ARTILLERY: FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH SHELLS PICKED UP AT KILID BAH, ON THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF THE NARROWS.



PART OF THE HEAVY PRICE IN MEN WHICH TURKEY IS PAYING FOR THE GERMAN ALLIANCE: GRAVES OF TURKISH SOLDIERS KILLED ON MARCH 18, WHEN THE ALLIED SHIPS TRIED TO FORCE THE STRAITS.



WHERE ANDROMACHER WATCHED HECTOR: A TURKISH TRENCH ON THE WALLS OF TROY.



WATER BUFFALO USED BY THE TURKS FOR TRANSPORT PURPOSES, ON THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE DARDANELLES: THE ANIMALS IN A POOL ON THE FLANK OF TROY.



OF AN ANCIENT TYPE, BUT LITTLE DAMAGED BY BOMBARDMENT: THE PORT AT KILID BAH, WITH TURKISH MARINES AND OLD STONE CANNON-BALLS.



THE "SHIP OF THE DESERT" AS A TURKISH TRANSPORT ANIMAL: CAMELS RESTING ON THE KONGU TIRKAS RIVER AT CHANAK, OPPOSITE KILID BAH.



WITH ANCIENT FORTRESS-GUNS OF 20-INCH CALIBRE AND THEIR STONE AMMUNITION: TURKISH SOLDIERS AT THE PORT OF KILID BAH.



HIDDEN AMONG BRUSHWOOD AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST AEROPLANES: A TURKISH CAMP ON THE GALLIOLI PENINSULA.



SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBARDMENT: A STREET IN CHANAK, ON THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE NARROWS, OPPOSITE KILID BAH.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF "THE TOPLESS TOWERS OF ILION": THE RUINS OF ANCIENT TROY (THE HESKARLIK MOUND) NEAR KUM KALE, ON THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE DARDANELLES.



CAREFULLY CONCEALED FROM THE OBSERVATION OF THE ALLIES' AEROPLANES: ANOTHER VIEW OF A TURKISH ENCAMPMENT HIDDEN AMONG TREES.

There have been many photographs and drawings published illustrating the Dardanelles operations on the part of the Allies, but few, if any, from the side of the Turks. Hence the special interest of the photographs which we are enabled to give here. Kilid Bahr, with its ancient fortress, is of great importance as being one of the keys to the Narrows in the established position on the other side of the peninsula some thirteen miles from its southern point, and almost due west of Kilid Bahr. This position forces a thrust in the side of the strongest advanced works of the Kilid Bahr Peninsula. As seen from the northwest here, they threaten the communications of the fortress and are drawing against them a large part of the garrison. This is composed of the flower of the Turkish Army, and, notwithstanding casualties that must already amount to 70,000 the Turkish troops are fighting with

gallantry—with desperation, indeed, because they realize that when the bastion of Ashti Bahr falls, the occupation of the Kilid Bahr Peninsula becomes a mere question of time, and that when Kilid Bahr falls the doors of Constantinople is at hand. On the other hand, the immense strength of the Turkish defenses before Ashti Bahr, and all along the Straits, makes the Allies task one of enormous difficulty. The operations have been made possible by the weak of the Fleet, but it has been pointed out that the naval shells, being made primarily for piercing armor-plates, do less damage to trenches and land defenses than they appear to do. The 12-inch shells of the "Queen Elizabeths," for instance, burst into pulp about ten feet, and unless they make a direct hit on a trench or gun-position cause comparatively little damage. The historic interest of the war at the Dardanelles is increased by the fact that it is taking place close to the ruins of Ancient Troy, situated near Kum Kale at the entrance to the Straits on the Asiatic side, where the French landed before crossing to Gallipoli. The site of Troy is now marked by a mound at Hisarlik. As one of our photographs shows, Turkish trenches have been dug upon it.

A BRITISH SUBMARINE IN ACTION IN CONSTANTINOPLE HARBOUR!—THE GREAT EXPLOIT OF THE "E 11."

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER OF A UNITED STATES VESSEL PRESENT AT THE TIME.



HIT BY A "TIN FISH" FIRED BY THE "E 11": THE TURKISH TRANSPORT "STAMBOUL" SUNK BY THE BRITISH SUBMARINE COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COMMANDER NASMITH, V.C.

It was announced a short time ago: "The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to Lieut.-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, Royal Navy, for the conspicuous bravery specified below: For most conspicuous bravery in command of one of his Majesty's submarines while operating in the Sea of Marmora. In the face of great danger, he succeeded in destroying one large Turkish gun-boat, two transports, one ammunition-ship, and three store-ships, in addition to driving one store-ship ashore. When he had safely passed the most difficult part of his homeward journey, he returned again to torpedo a Turkish transport." Telling the story of this fighting-episode of the "E 11," a member of the crew said to the "Chronicle": "Tuesday, our skipper decided on entering Constantinople. To make a long story short, we got into the harbour without mishap and fired two torpedoes, one of which sunk a transport loaded with troops, and the other exploded on the shore somewhere. We learned afterwards

that it caused some panic. The troops refused to go on another transport, the shops closed, and people ran up the hills; in fact, caused an uproar for a time." The sailor in question, it may be added, gives the name "tin fish" to the torpedo! Our correspondent writes: "The British Submarine 'E 11' made a dash into Constantinople Harbour and blew up the Turkish transport 'Stamboul.' From the mosque above the dawn-touched waters of the Golden Horn, the call of the priest summoning the faithful to prayer had hardly ceased when Pera and Stamboul were rocked by an explosion. The Turkish transport sank in a cloud of orange smoke. Then the shore batteries dropped a dozen shells about the periscope just visible above the water; but the valiant little craft went on undamaged." The periscope is seen towards the left of the drawing. The "Breslau" and the "Barbarossa" were close by. (Drawing copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

VENICE "ARMoured" AGAINST AIRCRAFT: MONUMENTS PROTECTED.



BRICKWORK SUPPORTING THE ARCHES AND A MASONRY PROTECTION FOR SCULPTURES IN THE MAKING: A CORNER OF THE PALACE OF THE DOGES.



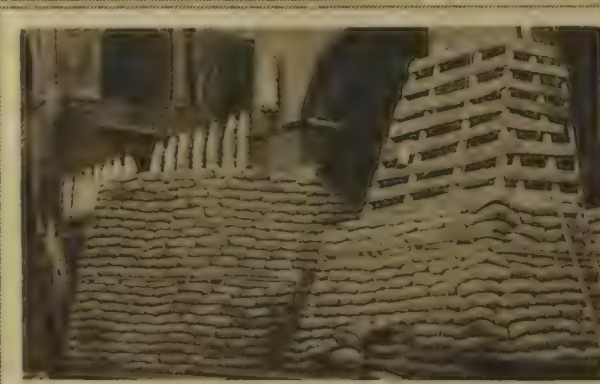
PROTECTED BY SAND-BAGS: THE RECONSTRUCTED LOGGETTA (OR VESTIBULE) OF THE FAMOUS CAMPANILE.



BEING ENCLOSED: ERECTING THE PROTECTION FOR THE COLLEONI STATUE.



REMOVED FROM THEIR PLACES TO BE SENT TO A PLACE OF SAFETY: CEILING PAINTINGS OF A ROOM IN THE PALACE OF THE DOGES.



INSIDE ST. MARK'S, THE MOST FAMOUS CHURCH OF VENICE, A WORLD-RENOUNDED "BYZANTINE" STRUCTURE: SAND-BAGS.



SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ARCHES ARE STRENGTHENED BY BRICK SUPPORTS: A PART OF THE ARCADE OF THE PALACE OF THE DOGES.

No sooner had Italy entered the field on the side of the Allies than enemy aircraft became active over her territory. Venice was one of the first places attacked. Hence the steps taken to protect her historic monuments, in the manner illustrated. The Palace of the Doges, which dates back to the year 814, with its beautiful structure and its multiplicity of art-treasures, is, naturally, a source of anxiety, and precautions are being taken both outside and in; famous paintings, for example, being removed to a safer place; while the arcades and other parts of the exterior are being strengthened and sheltered in various ways. The Loggetta on the east side of the Campanile is

sand-bagged. The original of this was by Sansovino, was set up in 1540, and was once a rendezvous of the Nobili and, later, a waiting-room for the Guards during the sessions of the great Council. It was rebuilt with the Campanile itself. The war-dress of the monuments is tantamount to eclipse, in some cases: witness our photograph of the Colleoni statue, by Verrocchio, of which Ruskin said that he did not believe a more glorious work of sculpture existed in the world, in the Place of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Church of St. Mark is, of course, being most carefully protected, as it is one of the most impressive sacred buildings in the world, and part of the history of Venice.

THE ART OF IVAN MESTROVIC: THE ONE-MAN SHOW AT A MUSEUM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E. O. HOPPE



BY IVAN MESTROVIC, OF THE ONE-MAN SHOW AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A SCULPTURE.



"SRGJA ZLOPOGLEDJA": "THIS ANGRY HERO OF THE FROWN, WHO SPITS SIX TURKS UPON HIS LANCE."



"MARKO KRALJEVIC": THE SERB HERO WHO ATTACKED 300 TURKS SINGLE-HANDED, AFTER KOSOVO.



CARVED DIRECTLY ON THE PLASTER AND SHOWING SOME OF THE TECHNIQUE OF WOOD-CARVING: "THE ANNUNCIATION."

The fact of a one-man show being held in the Victoria and Albert Museum has sufficed to draw all London to South Kensington, where flocks of visitors criticise, admire, or simply wonder at work of a power and daring rarely found in that home of more placid forms of art. The sculpture of Ivan Mestrovic has been described as "inspired by a single fury of national memories and aspirations," and as having "a burning spirit within it" that seems to "throb and gesture through these forms as a tempest speaks

through the new and fantastic shapes it gives to the trees in its grasp." The inspiration of Mestrovic was "the noble and vivid folk-song of his country, and something of the starkness and grandeur and terrible silhouettes of the wild hills seems to remain in his works . . . One thinks of his art rather as freeing what he has to say than of clothing it in forms of beauty." Mestrovic was born in 1883, at Otavice, son of a Croat peasant family. He spent his childhood as a shepherd boy, and carved rude decorative figures.

WON BY MINE-SAP AND BAYONET: A CAPTURED MINE-CRATER WHERE ONCE WAS A GERMAN TRENCH.

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THE VICTORS IN POSSESSION: BRITISH IN A CRATER FORMED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A MINE BENEATH AN ENEMY TRENCH—A POSITION TAKEN BY A CHARGE.

Mine-craters, the wide and deep cavities in the ground formed by the blowing-up of mines beneath an enemy's line of trenches, form tactical points of vantage that are eagerly charged and seized immediately after the explosion has taken place. At once, then, every effort is made to turn them into fortified outposts for the next move forward. The captors line the edge, while sand-bags and gabions, cylinders of basket-work to be filled with earth, are rapidly brought up to form a barricade round the excavation. A particularly dashing capture of a mine-crater in the fighting near Ypres is illustrated above. For some days, a mine-gallery had been secretly dug from the British to the German lines. The charge exploded

with intense violence, shattering the German trench-works out of recognition, and killing numbers of the enemy. Instantly on that, the expectant British surged forward and swarmed into the mine-crater, capturing it at the point of the bayonet, and taking many half-stunned Germans prisoners, while firmly establishing them in the position won. We see them there with their prisoners, amidst the wounded and dead of the enemy, standing on the alert in readiness for the next move. "Eye-Witness" on June 28 reported that two British mines had been exploded at Quinchy, the crater of the last one having been occupied and consolidated.

THE FIGHTING FRENCH: OUR ALLIES IN ACTION AT VARIOUS POINTS.



PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER FIRE: FRENCH ALPINE INFANTRY HOLDING THE CAPTURED CEMETERY AT SOUCHEZ, WHICH THEY HAD TAKEN BY ASSAULT.



AN INCIDENT AT QUENNEVIÈRES: A FRENCH OFFICER, MOMENTARILY OVERCOME, BEING MASSAGED BY HIS ORDERLY (KNEELING) UNDER FIRE.



WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE USED BURNING LIQUIDS AND SMOKE-CLOUDS: FRENCH GRENADE-THROWERS IN ACTION IN THE CALONNE TRENCH.

Our gallant Allies, the French, are constantly engaged in desperate struggles at various points on their long front. North of Arras, the French troops have shown not only their customary dash and impetuosity in attack, but also heroic endurance in defence. For example, a company of Alpine Infantry, after a bayonet-charge of nearly two miles, carried by assault the cemetery at Souchez, and set to work to organise the eastern wall as a defence. An hour and a-half later, they received the order to hold the cemetery at all costs. They were being enfiladed by the fire of a German gun north of Souchez, and

many men were wounded. Gallantly they stuck to the post, as the photograph shows. Later, the cemetery was temporarily evacuated, but it was finally recaptured on June 17. A Paris *communiqué* of June 28 stated: "The fights on the 26th and during the night at the Calonne trench were very violent, developing even into hand-to-hand conflicts. The Germans employed burning liquids, and under cover of clouds of smoke reached their old first line. They were repulsed with heavy losses. We retain all the old first German line and portions of the second line."

THE CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST: THE TENSEST HOUR.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.



THE RETURN FROM THE BATTLE-LINE: AIRMEN FLYING IN FOR THE EVENING "ROOSTING" AT THE FRONT.

Just such a scene as that here illustrated by our War-Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers, was described by Mr. William G. Shepherd when he wrote the other day: "I stood out on the flying field at dusk this evening with a score of Sir John French's young flying men and 'saw the chickens come home to roost.' Of all the tense hours on the flying grounds the one hour of twilight and dusk before nightfall is the hour that

tugs hardest at the nerves of the British flying men. 'Who isn't in yet?' was always the question they (the airmen who come to roost) asked. Safe themselves from the battle-line, where the daily shrapnel had broken about them, they were as curious and anxious as we for the safe return of the chaps who as yet were not lucky enough to be 'in' for the evening 'roosting.'"—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



A CUTTLE-FISH, PLINY THE ELDER'S SPECIES FROM THE AGE OF NAUPLIS.



A RESULT OF THE FAMOUS NATURALIST'S DESIRE TO OBSERVE THE ERUPTION AT CLOSE QUARTERS AND TO AID THOSE IN DANGER. THE DEATH OF PLINY THE ELDER BY SUFFOCATION.



A TRAGIC SCENE TO THE GREAT Eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. THE DEATH OF PLINY THE ELDER.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CUTTLE-FISH TACTICS IN WAR.

THAT the cuttle-fish and octopus nonly effect their escape by ejecting an inky fluid which effectually baffles their pursuers, is common knowledge. This fluid is known as "sepia," and furnishes the pigment used by artists. That it possesses an extraordinary durability is attested by a picture in the possession of the Geological Society of London, representing the head of an ichthyosaurus, which was painted with the fossilised ink obtained from a belemnite preserved in the same strata as the head which served as the subject of the picture—that is to say, this ink was several million years old.

Our small cruisers and patrol-boats, if desirous of escaping from an enemy without giving battle, place between themselves and the enemy a thick, impenetrable cloud of smoke, speedily made by banking up the fires with coal-dust. But a new method of warfare, the exact opposite of this, has recently been introduced, as was shown for the first time in these columns on June 26, where, by means of smoke-bombs, our men are enabled to advance for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements, and to pursue their task with a tolerable measure of safety, being concealed by an impenetrable screen of grey smoke. But, as is usual with man's inventions, he has been anticipated by Nature by a million years or so!

This is no less true in the case of "gassing" and irritant and corrosive liquid sprays. The caterpillars of the saw-fly and of some moths—as that of the spurge hawk-moth—ward off the attacks of ichneumon flies by squirting from their mouths an acrid fluid at the enemy. Many beetles, when handled, exude a vile-smelling fluid; and birds like the petrels will squirt a pungent oil, when "cornered," for a distance of a yard or more. The common toad, branded by Shakespeare as "ugly and venomous," is popularly, but quite erroneously, supposed to spit poison. It can, however, when alarmed, eject from a large gland on each side of the head above the eyes a white, acrid fluid, which will cause a dog to foam at the mouth should he be so rash as to seize one.

Many of the tropical species of a slug-like mollusc *Onchidium*, found on the rocks between

tide-marks, have the back studded with eyes, and are at the same time provided with a very efficient praying apparatus which is used with effect to repel the attacks of that very remarkable creature, the walking-fish (*Periophthalmus*). With bulging eyes, this creature, for several hours daily, leaves its native element and hunts along the strand for insects and "onchidiums." If the latter see him coming, they ward off his attack by means of the acid spray. Onchidium is to be found in Cornwall and Devon; but in this species, since there are no walking-fish to be repelled, there is no spraying apparatus.

which are able to spit venom for a distance of more than a yard. The Spij-slange and the Ring-hals are much dreaded by the colonists on this account, for, should such a jet of poison enter the eye—and the face is always aimed at—blindness may result, and violent inflammation is certain, unless immediate steps are taken to remove or dilute the poison. Dogs thus struck are completely blinded, perhaps because, being nearer to the ground, they receive a greater quantity of the poison.

Some animals use sprays which are not only strongly irritant, but possess a most powerful and disgusting odour. Chiefest among these is the American skunk, which has attained a world-wide notoriety. Its weapons of defence lie in a pair of glands at the base of the tail, and so conscious does their possessor appear to be of their formidable character that he makes no attempt to escape when approached either by man or dog. From these glands an amber-coloured, most pungent, and acrid fluid can be expelled, and with force enough to carry several yards. Should a drop enter the eye, violent inflammation, or even blindness, may result. But the fumes from this fluid are even more to be dreaded than the fluid itself, for, unless well diluted with atmospheric air, they are as destructive to the respiratory passages as the fumes used to-day in the trench warfare of the Germans. The skunk thus makes a similar use of poison-gas for the discomfiture of its foes.

Dr. Merriam, an American naturalist, tells us, in speaking of this "gas," that the unhappy victim, unless given free access to the air, loses consciousness and breathes stertorously, the temperature falls, and the pulse slackens. If the inhalation were prolonged the result would doubtless prove fatal. If the minutest drop of this diabolical spray should chance to touch the clothing, its vile odour will retain its intensity for an incredible period, during which time, as might be supposed, it must be kept in the open air and out of the reach of windows.

On another occasion I propose to return to this theme of masked weapons of offence in Nature, for, in view of the developments of the most modern notions of human warfare, they have assumed a new interest and importance.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



IMITATING THE TACTICS OF THE CUTTLE-FISH: DESTROYERS EMITTING DENSE VOLUMES OF SMOKE TO SCREEN THEMSELVES AND OTHER WAR-SHIPS FROM THE ENEMY.

In our last issue, it may be recalled, we gave some interesting photographs illustrating the naval use of smoke-screens to conceal ships from the enemy. As pointed out in the article on this page, analogies to this manoeuvre are to be found in Nature.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

Even more remarkable is the case of the so-called horned "toad" of California, which, when alarmed, squirts blood from its eyelids, and with a force sufficient to send a spray a distance of four feet. But, so far, no analysis of this blood has been made to discover whether it possesses any offensive properties.

None of the sprays so far described possess the efficiency of those of certain South African snakes

Men who do the Empire's Work.

No. 1—Lord Kitchener.



IN concentrating on gigantic problems such as never before assailed a human brain, it is at least conceivable that "The Man at the Helm" should sometimes seek the soothing influence of "My Lady Nicotine"—perhaps **Craven "A."**

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The ideal Cigarette for ladies or gentlemen.

LADIES' PAGE.

WE shall all feel glad that the Government have called on women to register for possible war service—and women up to sixty-five years of age, too—even although the previous request for women volunteers for this service produced 87,000 offers, of whom but some 2300 have been found any work to do. It is to be hoped, however, that women will not be set to tasks too hard for their strength, producing a crop of broken-down girls to match the lads wounded in the war, but without the same provision and compensation. It is also to be hoped that women will not be too much called away from the vitally important work on which so large a proportion of us are now engaged. The female sex, as a whole, is mainly occupied in rearing and educating the next generation, and in providing the necessary cooked food and other requirements of the present working population. We hear too much in ordinary times of exclusive attention to their own household work being required of wives and mothers. Even skill in other forms of work acquired by long, costly, and devoted study, as in the case of lady doctors or women certificated teachers, has been constantly relegated by men on public boards to be wasted for life if the holder of it should elect to marry. But now we are suddenly going too far in the reverse direction. As unreasonable and wrong in the public interests as it is to command absolute servitude for intellectual or business women to domestic cares alone, so it is, on the other hand, wrong to call women too largely away from those wifely and motherly and educative duties upon which both the present and the future generation so greatly depend for health and well-being.

That there is not really a superabundant supply of women available for physically hard work has long been plain from the scarcity of domestic servants. That such scarcity is a fact every employer of that class of labour knows. The money wages of domestic workers have advanced fifty per cent. in as many years, without any strikes or combinations, merely by reason of the scanty supply of labour, consequent on the large number of new occupations that have been opened to women in modern times. That it should have followed that domestic workers should become too few to meet the demand, in consequence of the opening of other employments, is a token that there is not an adequate supply of female labour, for wages, for hard physical work. So it must not be supposed that the National Service census will discover a vast army of healthy women hitherto merely sitting lazily unoccupied. I recently assisted in opening and reading over 900 letters that came in answer to an invitation to women to volunteer for farm work. Of these, about one in every three was a teacher; many others were domestic servants; others were girls in their earliest teens, who had not yet found their work in life; while another considerable section were wives of men who

have enlisted, and these women were merely thus temporarily set free from their ordinary household duties; and a fair number had already been doing farm work, here or in a Colony. Certainly not one-fifth of the whole who offered themselves were women who were not already employed before the war, and on very necessary work. Many—not all—middle-class married women, however, might well work harder

than hitherto in their own homes, even to the point of dispensing with one domestic servant.

Summer sales, always useful to the wise woman who buys with discretion, are with us again. Many ladies save their time and money for Liberty's semi-annual sales, both as regards needful new dress and household plenishings. Everything is in such good taste at these famous establishments; and in these times it has to be noted, too, that many of the goods are not at all expensive. No catalogue is to be issued this year, and the sale lasts only from Monday, July 12, to Saturday, July 24. It includes dainty dress materials for summer wear, such as crêpes, washing silks; voiles and floral muslins; shoulder scarves in artistic printings; Japanese silk wadded gowns and jackets, invaluable for cold days; cretonnes, loose covers of which may save re-covering worn furniture in these economical times; and some pieces of furniture. It is a pleasure to walk round Liberty's extensive premises in Regent Street, and visitors are not pressed to purchase.

Trading with the enemy being strictly forbidden both by law and right feeling, we must resolve to follow henceforth, so long as our lives shall last, the good example set for years by her Majesty—namely, support British industries. Eau-de-Cologne, by a curious coincidence, is recommended by competent chemists to be inhaled as an antidote if the monstrous cruelty of dropping poison bombs (from Cologne and neighbourhood) on sleeping London is successfully carried out. Messrs. Grossmith, the celebrated manufacturers of "Shem-el-Nessim" and other favourite perfumes, have come to the front with an excellent British Eau-de-Cologne, which they have named the "Golden Still" brand. It is procurable from all chemists and stores in bottles at prices from 6d. upwards, and is of wonderful freshness and delightful odour; it will be found most refreshing in the sick-room, for headache, or to relieve fatigue and strained nerves.

Fashion's changes are seldom favourable to the elder wearers of dress. But the return of collars is in their favour. It is often unbecoming for even the young to wear a cut-down gown in the light of the sun; the lines and colouring of the neck are all too often not sufficiently beautiful to be admired in daylight, although the kinder artificial light may make the cut-down gown becoming for evening wear. But the throat is, unfortunately, the place where the ravages of Time are most easily apparent. The droop under the chin comes very early in many cases, and a collar is more becoming. There is great variety in regard to neck-bands and decorations at present. The narrow V-shaped opening is often still chosen, but a collar-band can be worn if liked, and a fichu effect or a collar that artistically turns back from the throat, of lace or embroidered muslin, is very fashionable.

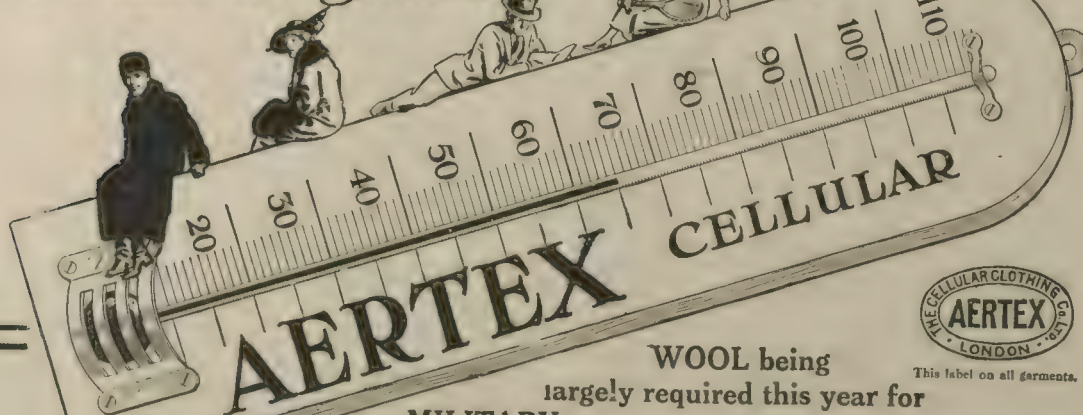
FLORENA.



MODES OF THE MOMENT.

The hat on the right is of lemon-yellow straw, lined with black taffeta, and has a surrounding wreath of bright-coloured flowers and fruit; the left-hand model has a transparent brim of palest, flesh-pink tulle, a draped crown of black velvet, with two long "ears" of the same material, and shaded pink roses as trimming; while in the centre is seen a smart little travelling hat formed of tête-de-nigre and beige-coloured straw, and two beige wings at either side.

Perfect Ease at all degrees



WOOL being largely required this year for MILITARY purposes, civilians are recommended to wear Cotton **AERTEX CELLULAR** Clothing.

AERTEX CELLULAR is cheaper, healthier and more comfortable than wool. It is durable, easily washed, and does not shrink. It is entirely of British manufacture. AERTEX CELLULAR consists of small cells containing air—the best non-conductor of heat. The body thus clothed maintains its normal temperature, being surrounded by a gradual changing layer of air without direct contact with

the outer atmosphere, hot or cold weather making no difference. Illustrated price list of full range of AERTEX CELLULAR Goods for Men, Women and Children, with list of 1,500 depots where these goods may be obtained, sent post free on application to

The CELLULAR CLOTHING Co., Ltd.,
FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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**LOOSE-FITTING
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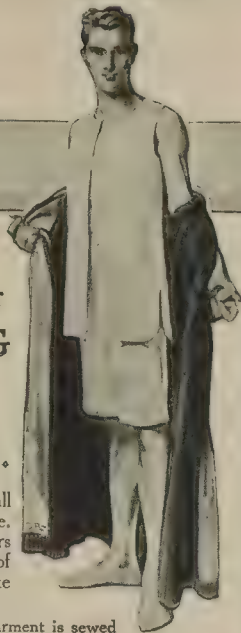
B. V. D. Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers, 2/3 a garment, or 4/6 a suit and upwards.

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Another Sturdy Argument for the Mellin's Food Method

THE more widely it is realised that the best diet for a hand-fed baby must be based on *fresh milk*, the more insistent grows the demand for Mellin's Food — the food that is prepared for use *with* fresh milk.

Nor is it to be wondered at, when you have the most eminent doctors of our time definitely stating that sterilised milk is actively injurious to baby (and 'dried milk' comes, of course, in the same category).

'Mellin's' 'Humanises' Milk

Fresh cow's milk alone is not digestible for baby, but it contains vital elements found *only* in fresh milk. Mix Mellin's Food with this fresh milk and you *retain* those elements and at the same time 'humanise' the milk, rendering it acceptable to the digestion, if needs be, of even a new-born babe.

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By simply varying the proportion of Mellin's Food and fresh milk, the diet can be suited exactly to the requirements of any child of any age or constitution, and all the time it is the diet which best ensures the full, healthy, and 'all-round' development of the child.

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A Doctor wrote recently: "I find that Mellin's Food made up with fresh cow's milk is far superior to foods made with water only." (*Original letter on file.*)

TEST IT FOR YOURSELF. A sample bottle of Mellin's Food, together with a valuable Handbook on Infant Feeding, will be sent you free on request.

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FEROCAL

(SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL FOOD)

**Strengthens.
Nourishes.
Improves the
appetite.**

For children who are naturally delicate, or who are inclined to out-grow their strength.

Pleasant to the Taste.
Children like it.

*In bottles, 1/9, 2/9 and 4/6,
of all Chemists.*

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THE TEE BURBERRY

Burberrys' latest Weatherproof, in which the shoulders and sleeves are all in one piece, giving a smart yoke effect. Skirts are full and graceful.

BURBERRY is designed to impart that true distinction to Dress, which can only be attained by the very highest forms of technical skill, supplemented by practical experience of its most appropriate applications.

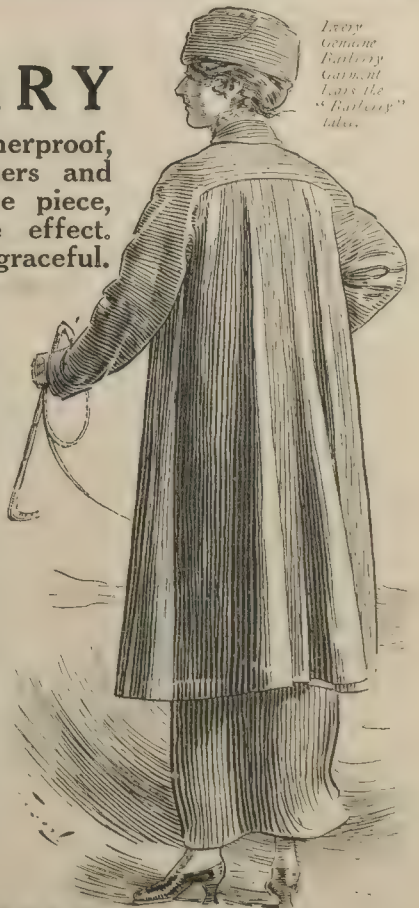
THE TEE BURBERRY is an ideal little Weatherproof or Dust-coat for riding, driving or walking in warm Summer weather.

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Illustrating the latest Burberry Models in Coats, Gowns and Hats, together with patterns and prices.

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One of Burberrys' happiest inspirations for ensuring protection and comfort in airy light and handy form.

BATTLEFIELD DOCUMENTS.—[Continued from page 42.]

On the 20th he sends another appeal. He writes: "The company commanders are unanimous in complaining of the complete exhaustion and demoralisation of their men. It is very difficult to keep the men at their posts even after threats of court-martial. As each shell drops, the men decamp, and it is necessary to push them forward. Even the example given by the company commanders has practically no effect. This state of affairs is the result of the excessive calls made on them between May 2nd and 13th, and the moral and physical overstrain, interrupted only by rare days of rest."

Already in a strong passage he has contemplated as a wise and necessary act—the advice of an inferior officer to the higher command—the need of abandoning Lorette. "It may even be necessary to abandon many other points—for instance, our position." But pride—"prestige," as they say—is not wanting. With his unhappy companions in misery he must hold on to the end, without shelter, the men lying out in the open, in fearful distress. Then he made a supreme, desperate appeal . . . in vain: "I ask that an officer be sent here by the higher command to examine the situation for himself. I have received none of the material asked for—luminous rockets, sand-bags, etc. We are left in the lurch. I again ask earnestly for the 4th Company of the 11th to be placed at my disposal. The fire of the hostile artillery is fearful, especially the fire of the heavy artillery, the projectiles of which can be heard slowly coming. Everyone is on the alert, wondering where they are going to drop. The parapet trembles, clods of earth and bits of iron rain

on us. How much longer are we to stop in this rat-trap? I think my nerves have reached their limit now. The violence of the fire is at its greatest. Indescribable."

Here ends the note-book of Captain Sievert: death in the end had come to his relief.

The meeting at the Mansion House on Monday inaugurated a campaign to prevent the spread of epidemics in war time by flies. The gravity of the danger is so imminent that a national campaign to educate the public



DRAWN BY A TEAM OF OXEN: A HEAVY GUN IN THE SERVICE OF OUR ALLY, SERBIA.

Until a few days ago, little had been heard for a while of the gallant Serbians. Then came news that they were advancing in Central Albania towards Alassio, and were effecting a junction with the Montenegrins.—[Photograph by Topical.]

in simple methods of destruction of breeding-places and to urge the importance of the elimination of these pests is being undertaken by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. In the absence, through illness, of Sir Frederick Treves, Bishop Boyd Carpenter presided. Professor Lefroy, Professor Simpson, and Dr. Louis Sambon spoke emphatically of the peculiar menace of the spread of epidemics by insects in war time. Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir Rickman Godlee, and Dr. Mary Scharlieb are amongst recent recruits to this practical anti-pest movement, the secretary of which is Miss Halford, Tavistock Square, W.C.

A NEW NOVEL.

"The House of Many Mirrors." The character of Rosamond Pleydell has a sharp edge turned, like the executioner's axe, to all those doomed to bow their necks to an obsession. Let it never be supposed that heroic sacrifice cannot be made for a cause ignoble. The story of "The House of Many Mirrors" (Stanley Paul) works out the theme. Extraordinary pains have been taken by Miss Violet Hunt to furnish the paraphernalia of realism. She has neglected nothing; and we get Rosamond's weary walk, and her exacerbated nerves, and her smartness, and the covert impudence of her parlourmaid, all making up the complete picture of a modern woman. We are invited to soak in Rosamond—and then, just as we are well immersed, she is whisked away and becomes a mere shade, a thing of letters replaced by the flesh and blood of Alfred Pleydell. This, we think, is not quite as Miss Hunt meant it to be. It is very clever, an artifice of great cunning—for who wants a sick woman to be the most visible figure in the gallery?—and yet not altogether successful, albeit a failure more arresting than many people's successes. If, as we believe, the absent Rosamond was intended to permeate the atmosphere of Rothill, to be a spectre in the many mirrors, the trick misses fire. The book, therefore, is divided sharply into two parts—Alfred-cum-Rosamond, and Alfred without her. It is a brilliant piece of work, and tense with acute and uncomfortable suggestions. With it all, the writer has given one more proof of her power of compelling the attention and of flattering her readers with problems of psychology.

In our review of "The Soul of the War," by Philip Gibbs, in our issue of July 3, the publishers were erroneously given as Messrs. Methuen. The volume was published by Mr. William Heinemann.

JULY LINEN SALE

Large Reductions in All Departments.

THIS SALE affords a splendid opportunity to replenish your stock of Linen at a moderate outlay, which should not be missed. Owing to the War many of the items quoted cannot be repeated.

<p>TABLE LINEN. 100 Hand-woven Double Damask 8 1/2 x 11 Tablecloth, No. 3076 (dozen new Period), 2 x 2 yds., 19/3; 2 x 3 yds., 23/11; 2 x 3 yds., 28/9; 2 x 3 yds., 30/11; 2 x 3 yds., 40/6 each. Dinner Napkins to match, 43/6 doz.</p> <p>HANDKERCHIEFS. No. 112—Gentlemen's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, about 18 1/2 ins., with 1 1/2 in. hem, 5/3 per dozen. No. 112—Gentle men's Khaki Handkerchiefs, about 18 1/2 ins., 1/9 per dozen.</p> <p>COLLARS. Castle quality Collars, in newest single and double shapes, all faced with fine Irish Linen, woven in our Belfast factories reduced to 5/9 doz. Royal Quality, 7/9 dozen. Postage 3d. extra.</p>	<p>BED LINEN. Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 2 x 1 yds., 17/5; 2 x 1 1/2 yds., 19/9; 2 x 3 yds., 22/6; 2 x 3 yds., 25/3; 30 1/2 pair, 22/6; 30 1/2 pair, 25/3; 30 1/2 pair, 28/9; 30 1/2 pair, 41/11; 5/6, 6/3 per pair; 22 x 32 ins., 6/3; 7 x 11 1/2 pair. Linen-brothered Linen Bedspreads, 21 x 1 yds., 18/6 and 23/6 each.</p> <p>TOWELS. Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18 x 3 1/2 ins., 8/9 doz.; 24 x 4 1/2 ins., 15/6 per doz. Glass Towels, 5/11; 7/6, 8/6 per doz. Kitchen Towels, lettered in border "Kitchen," "Pantry," or "Housemaid," 8/6 and 9/6 per dozen.</p> <p><i>Complete Sale List will be sent post free on application.</i></p>
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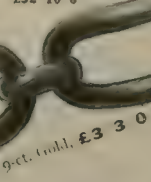
Fine Diamond Ring, Mounted in all Platinum, £52 10 0



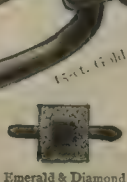
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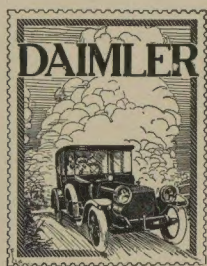


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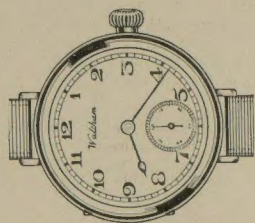
OPEN-AIR CHALET—invaluable for aiding RECUPERATION. Brown & Lilly Open-air Chalets are designed to admit the maximum of light and air, without the slightest inconvenience to the occupants. They are well and strongly made, and absolutely weatherproof.

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Keeps Contents Ice Cold 72 Hours; Hot 24 Hours
ICY-HOT Vacuum Flasks Afford hot or cold beverages at home or abroad when preparation is impossible. Indispensable when traveling or on any outing. They will furnish the men in the trenches with steaming hot, sustaining refreshment or a cooling drink when commissary is far away.

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A thickly padded spring cushion at oval bottom makes flask practically unbreakable. Asbestos pads prevent vibration of inner flask, eliminating breakage at the neck.

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Projecting glass neck. Leakage into case when pouring prevented by rubber ring. Instantly demountable. Easy to keep clean. Inexpensive to replace. The

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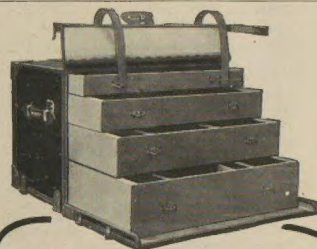
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Lamp-Dimmers. It is a most extraordinary thing that, with the dark nights gone, and after so many months of the restrictions in lighting of motor-vehicles, no one thought of the auto-dimmer sooner as the easiest and simplest method of shutting off the glare of both side and head lamps using electricity. Anyway, now Brown Brothers have placed these metal lamp-dimmers on the market at the modest price of one shilling a pair for side-lamps and a trifle more for the head-lamps, so that motorists need no longer worry how to reduce their light to satisfy the police. The larger size dimmers are only pierced on the top side, so that the light is thrown only on the upper half of the head-light reflectors, and, consequently, is by them cast only down on the road in front of the car, so the whole of the light is given where it is wanted. These auto-dimmers cut out all the central rays of light that give the forbidden glow, yet allow plenty of illumination for comfortable driving; while, as they can be instantly put on or taken off the lamp-bulb, they are a great improvement on both paint and discs for reducing the brilliancy of motor lamps.

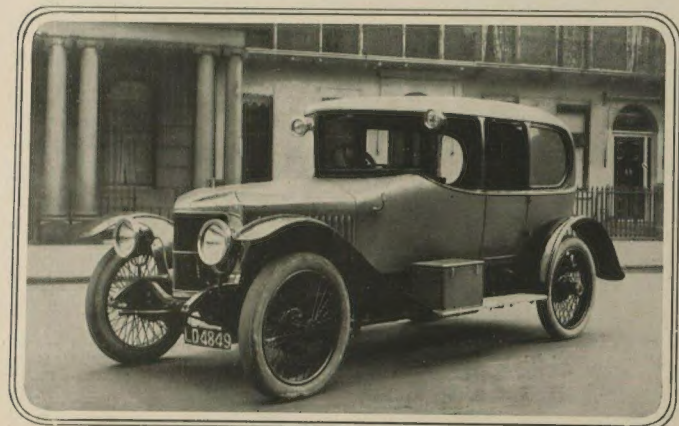
Car Insurance. These are abnormal times; consequently, car-owners ought to pay special heed to their insurance policies on their vehicles if

they wish to avoid trouble and loss. I am reminded of this because a motoring acquaintance asked me the other day whether the garage-owner would indemnify him if his car was bombed while in the garage for any reason. As a matter of fact, garages—or rather, their proprietors—are not liable for fire or loss of the car by the enemy, as each owner of motors must cover this by his own policy of insurance. Furthermore, a case occurred recently in which a car was damaged while being driven in a test, after repair, by one of the garage drivers, and the insurance company would not pay, because the car was not driven by himself or his own paid driver. This is clearly stated in most policies, and all the motor trade state on all their communications, letters, bill-heads, etc., that "Private cars are driven at their owners' risk" by their employees. The practical remedy of this condition of

Thus, as long as the motoring public spends its money on goods produced in this country and on products from our Allies, all is well. What they have to guard against is buying commodities that are imported from neutral or enemy countries. The chief aim is to keep all the cash in Great Britain that is possible, and it does not matter



PASSING THE OLD CROSS AND SUN-DIAL IN THE VILLAGE OF SAINTBURY:
A 95 STANDARD LIGHT CAR.



FITTED WITH A CLOSED BODY: A VAUXHALL PRINCE HENRY CHASSIS.

A Vauxhall Prince Henry chassis is here seen fitted with a closed body—the only instance, so far as Vauxhall Motors, Ltd. are aware—of a closed body of this type being mounted on the Prince Henry chassis, which was designed more particularly for open bodies. This low-built limousine, however, appears well suited to the fast type of chassis. The roof is brought to a point at the front, in keeping with the sharp radiator, and the front lights are V-shaped. The side-windows are so hinged at the top that they can be turned upwards and secured to the roof.

affairs is that a policy of insurance ought to be taken out for this special purpose—a short-time policy, for which the premium would be very small—in order to cover the risk of damage to a private car under test.

Retrenchment and Reform.

After the Prime Minister's and Mr. Bonar Law's speeches at the Guildhall of the City of London last week, I expect the average motorist is thinking of retrenchment and reform of his motoring expenses. Perhaps it may not be out of place to point out that it is needless expense and extravagance that the Cabinet Ministers were referring to.

spending money among our own folk—in fact, it does good—as long as one does not let it wander from these shores. It is only for that reason that I have urged every Englishman not to buy cars unless manufactured by our own countrymen or our Allies. It is not a question of "value-for-money" sort of talk that must be considered at the present time, when the great need is to husband our resources. It is better to pay the British, French, Belgian, or Italian manufacturer a little more for his goods than any other nationality a smaller sum, for the money, or that part of it that represents labour, material, and profit, goes into the pockets of individuals who are helping to keep the flag flying on our side and eventually adds to the munitions of war. If this does entail hardships on those of our countrymen that are agents for other makes of pleasure motor-cars, one is sorry; but they must clearly recognise that any effort of theirs to persuade the British public to buy cars of which the major portion of the price goes into the pockets of neutral or enemy countries is depleting our own resources, and, in fact, helping the enemy. They had much better change their agencies or their business, as they can be better employed in the munition factories.

W. W.

The reason for the smiling face—

—A flask of—

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Lunch Tablets

in his haversack enables the Soldier to reinforce his energy and strength on a long march. He smiles most when he feels fit, and these concentrated Food Tablets rapidly feed the system and prevent fatigue. Thousands of men on active service have found them invaluable, so send your friend a liberal supply, and he, too, will smile his satisfaction.

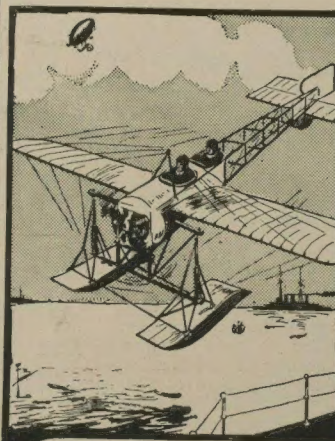
We will send post free to ANY address a flask of these delicious and sustaining food tablets and a neat vest pocket case on receipt of 1/6.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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GOLD LEAF.
100 for 3/-; 50 for 1/6

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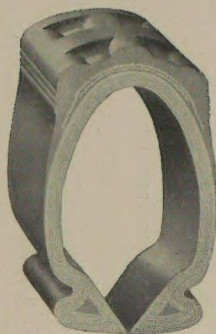
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Player's Navy Cut De Luxe is the outcome of many year's experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

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All Road Risks

except fire. That's why you should insist on

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They cost no more than unguaranteed makes. As the makers, we know that with reasonable care they will double or treble the guaranteed mileage. So we can afford to take all risks, including the careless driver and the driver who, because his tyres are guaranteed, takes less than the usual care.

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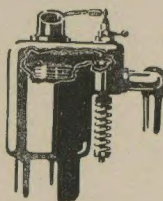
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What causes it. How it can be avoided.

Of all the puzzling problems you face in motoring, none is more confusing than—Carbon Deposit.

Barring mechanical troubles, faulty carburation and ignition, carbon deposit is caused by excess lubricating oil burning in the combustion chambers.

Prevent the presence of excess oil and you avoid undue carbon in your combustion chambers.

In some motors, the piston stroke will, by suction, draw a light oil too free to the piston heads. In other motors, a heavy oil will work to the piston heads. In either case excess carbon will be deposited.

The remedy is obvious.

Keep excess oil from your combustion chambers by using an oil whose body and quality fit the mechanical conditions of your motor.

The correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil will not reach the combustion chambers in excess quantities.

If the oil is not there to burn, it naturally cannot give carbon deposit.

Your safeguard against undue carbon deposit is to use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil especially suited to the mechanical conditions of your engine.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are sold by dealers everywhere



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A grade for each type of motor.

WRITE TO-DAY.

Send us particulars of your car, and we will tell you the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for efficient lubrication.

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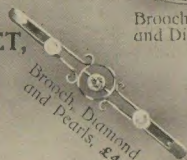
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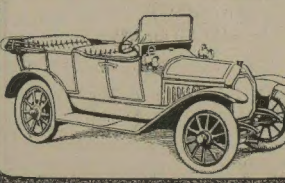




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THE NEW 12-H.P. MODEL IS THE TALK OF THE MOTOR WORLD

Possesses features which strongly appeal to all private owners. Fast, Sturdy, and Very Silent on all speeds.

Just one feature to illustrate excellence of design.

"The gear box is the largest and stoutest we have ever seen fitted to any car of moderate horse-power. It would appear impossible to suffer either gear trouble or to damage the gears by faulty changing on this car, so stout is the construction of this detail."

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Buick Valve-in-Head Motor. Full Elliptic Rear Springs and Pneumatic Tyres. As supplied to the British Red Cross Society.

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Of Chemists, 2/3 and 4/6 per box.

Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd., 19, St. Bride St., London, E.C.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6/- 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

LITERATURE.

"Spies and Secret Service." The industry of Mr. Hamil Grant has brought together many entertaining matters in his "Spies and Secret Service" (Grant Richards), but we could wish that he had subjected his authorities for them to a still more searching cross-examination. "We do not, of course," he remarks

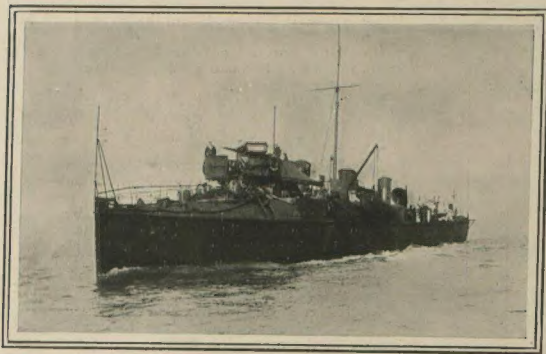
largely—he finds to underlie the psychology of all spies. What we do know "decidedly," about Schulmeister's antecedents is that his father was a Lutheran minister at Neu-Freistett in 1760, and his mother an Alsatian—not, surely, a mixed union from which very happily to draw deductions regarding the patriotic or unpatriotic proclivities of its issue. We did not come to carp, however, and for the brief space we can still remain with Mr. Grant's entertaining volume it shall be our business to praise. Of our own Secret Service there is comparatively little to be said. The author is evidently satisfied that events have proved our system of counter-espionage to have been efficient beyond expectation. So, as we learn from the chapter on it, has been that of France, which did not again make the mistake of 1870; and, apropos of this, Mr. Grant opines that the system of Stieber, from which France suffered forty-five years ago, was brought by him to such perfection that, its workings having been made known, there has been really little opportunity for Germany's getting the benefit of a surprise by her immense machinery of espionage. But that does not mean that Mr. Grant's chapters on it are not, like many others in his volume, informative as well as amusing.

A Topical Travel Book.

Added to an intimate knowledge of ornithology, Miss Maud D. Haviland brings to

her work a keen eye for the beauty of Nature. She shows, too, a sense of humour and a womanly tolerance of human foibles; and all these qualities make her latest volume, "A Summer on the Yenesei" (Edward Arnold), as pleasant as it is informative, and the war lends peculiar interest to a volume dealing with Siberia and its people. Early in its pages we find a vivid word-picture of a regiment of Cossacks in Warsaw: "There were some hundreds of them. . . . They were all small men, and sat well up on their horses' withers, as you may see our English jockeys ride. As they rode by they sang some monotonous marching song to the clash of cymbals and the thud of their horses' feet. . . . What struck me, even in

that fleeting vision of ochre and scarlet and thumping cymbals, was the virility of the corps. Here was no war machine, but a living force—the stuff with which battles must be won." The author is steeped in bird-love and bird-love, but is no less interesting in dealing with humanity, and her pictures of the people and life of Siberia are vivid and valuable. She shows us the villages on the banks of the Yenesei, the primitive people, quaint customs, and crude civilisation, in interesting fashion. Of Igarka, a typical little river settlement, the author says: "What a strange big-little horizon must compass the folk who live in these pioneer settlements! Their outer world is almost boundless—*taigà* and *taigà* again for three thousand miles. But their inner view is limited by the price of fish and fox-skins, and the change of the weather. . . . What sort of people are they? Very simple, very powerful, very crude, but not brutal. . . . It is only in the dens of cities that human nature becomes wholly debased; men who live in the wilderness keep some saving grace, however small." Upon a broader question, Miss Haviland says: "There is a strong party in the country who look forward to the day when Siberia



"DAMAGED BY MINE OR TORPEDO EXPLOSION":
H.M. DESTROYER "LIGHTNING."

The destroyer "Lightning," reported by the Admiralty to have been "damaged off the East Coast by mine or torpedo explosion," on the night of July 7, fourteen of the crew being returned as missing on the vessel's arrival in harbour, was one of an early type of craft, built in 1894, most of which were obsolete, and on the Admiralty Sale List before the war. She was a 300-ton vessel, of 26 knots, carrying two torpedo-tubes, one 12-pounder, and five 6-pounders, with a crew of fifty.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

about Bismarck's agent, Stieber, "rely implicitly on all he says in his Memoirs"; but this caution is insufficient. It is not unduly cynical to hold that no autobiographical utterance, however trustworthy as proof of the speaker's conviction, can be accepted as evidence of facts without corroboration. How much more necessary is this attitude of suspicion in the case of the spy, especially if we accept Mr. Grant's sweeping generalisation that the spy is always a degenerate. Our author seems willing to endorse Napoleon's opinion of the race which induced him to be so lenient to them. They were, he held, too base characters to be treated rigorously, and by a rather muddle-headed argument the Emperor concluded that, consequently, the man of mixed breed made the best spy. "Napoleon's greatest agent, Schulmeister, was, Mr. Grant observes, "of decidedly mongrel antecedents." He himself said that his father was a Hungarian of noble family who settled in Baden; but this claim to lofty birth Mr. Grant attributes to the megalomania which—again generalising a little



RENDERING THE ALLIES GOOD SERVICE AT THE DARDANELLES: FRENCH
SENEGALISE INFANTRY AND THEIR CAMP.

Regiments of French Senegalese infantry, "blacks" from West Africa, as well as Algerian Turcos and Zouaves, forming part of the French contingent operating in the Gallipoli Peninsula, have rendered an exceptionally good account of themselves in action. The Senegalese or Colonial Infantry, as they are officially styled, are organised very much on the lines of our own West India regiments; with French Army officers in command.

shall receive her autonomy, if not her independence. . . . Siberia is as yet like a giant in infancy, nursed by Russia. And Russia herself, the youngest of the nations, is only just coming into her own. She is still a country of enormous possibilities, of the crudest paradoxes."

URODONAL

prevents Arterio-Sclerosis.

THE SIGN OF THE TEMPORAL ARTERY.

It is well known that Arterio-Sclerosis is a progressive modification of the blood vessels, which by dint of coming into contact with blood that is loaded with poisonous substances and "peccant humours," gradually become stiff and friable to the point of resembling clay piping. This infirmity is the forerunner and starting point of serious disorders, such as atheroma, cerebral hemorrhage, atrophy of the liver or kidneys, &c. How can the preliminary symptoms be detected so that the progress of the disease may be arrested, if possible, before it becomes generalised?

Candidates to arterio-sclerosis usually digest their food improperly; they experience vague feelings of discomfort, frequent migraine (sick headache), wandering pains, hemorrhage of the nose, tingling sensations in the limbs; the least muscular or mental exertion causes a feeling of exhaustion; they are sensitive to the cold, and inclined to be irritable, worried and melancholic.

There is, however, another symptom which is quite unmistakable, viz., the Sign of the Temporal Artery.

It has often been said that a smooth and unlined forehead, free from wrinkles and blemishes, is a token of innocence; but it would be more correct to say that it is a sign of youth and good health. As long as the blood is rich and free from impurities, so long do the muscles retain their flexibility, the skin retain its lustre and firmness, and the tissues their consistency.

On the other hand, if the blood should become impure and the circulation impeded, the network of swollen, stiff and petrified blood vessels soon appears through the starved tissues. The temporal vein, especially (which under normal conditions is almost invisible) soon stands out in such a manner that no careful observer can fail to recognise it.

If, therefore, you should notice between the eye and the root of the hair, under the wrinkled and withered skin of the temples, a kind of hard, bluish, knotted cord protruding, be on your guard, for this is the indisputable proof that your blood vessels are becoming hardened, and that you are threatened with old age. It does not matter that you have not a white hair; your



The age of a man is the age of his arteries.
Keep your arteries young by taking URODONAL,
and you will thereby avoid Arterio-Sclerosis,
which hardens the walls of the blood vessels,
and renders them stiff and brittle.

Recommended by Prof. Lancereaux, late President of the
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examine one's tongue in order to find out the

Adopted by Public Health Authorities.

Gold Medal and Grands Prix.

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N.B.—URODONAL, prepared by J. L. Chatelein, Pharm. Chemist, Paris, price 6s. per bottle, can be obtained from all Chemists and Drug Stores, or direct, post free (to the U.K.), from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELL and Co., Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London W., from whom can also be obtained, post free, a full explanatory booklet, giving Doctors' Opinions on How to Maintain Health, and *Lancet* Report of Dec. 19, 1914.

arteries are growing old—and do not forget it: you are as old as your arteries.

You must act promptly. Purify your blood from the poisonous substances with which it is loaded, and especially of the most dangerous of all, viz.: uric acid. When your blood vessels are no longer influenced by the acidity of the blood, they will regain their flexibility and contractibility. To effect this miracle it is only necessary to take a thorough course of the wonder-working URODONAL, which dissolves uric acid "as easily as hot water dissolves sugar," and which is the standard treatment of Arterio-Sclerosis as so clearly demonstrated by the latest experimental researches of Dr. Légerot, the eminent professor of Physiology at the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences d'Alger.

By taking every night a teaspoonful of URODONAL in a tumbler of water, and doing this regularly, you will find that nothing else in the world will be more helpful in keeping the veins and arteries flexible and supple. If, however, you already present the "Sign of the Temporal Artery," you should adopt an energetic treatment by taking daily three to four teaspoonfuls of URODONAL (each teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of water). You will find this of great benefit, and there is no occasion to be afraid of unpleasant results.

After all, it is not more extraordinary to observe the condition of the temples in order to ascertain the state of the arteries than to examine one's tongue in order to find out the state of the digestive functions.

Dr. J. L. S. BOTAL, Paris Faculty of Medicine.